THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE
[illegible] Tables of all the Indian Railways, [illegible] and Dak Companies, [illegible] Companies; the Routes [illegible] of Northern, Central, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,797 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.
[illegible] Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien [illegible]
[illegible] Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and [illegible]
[illegible] After Dinner—Chateau [illegible]
"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	20th Dec.
KAISAR-I-HIND	6000	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th " 1890
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Jan.
L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	17th "
L. GANGES	4200	600	T. L. Alderton	24th "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
L. PENINSULAR	5001	1000	W. J. Weber	7th Mar.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Ap.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
‡ These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following Special Steamers will be despatched to London, CALLING AT MARSEILLES, and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5001	1000	W. J. Weber	10th May.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	19th Dec.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Weber	2nd Jan. 90.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Special Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
			10th Jan. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 180 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th January 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Italian House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 12, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	5th Jan 90
POSEIDON	Lemisich	4,800	600	5th Feb. 90

A Surgeon and Steward as on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

These rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23[illegible] BRINDISI on the 26th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,000	600	10th Jan 90

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	550	14th Dec. 89

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the [illegible] previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply

J. JANNI, Agent.
[illegible] House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	24th Dec.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	21st "
M ARABIA	3344	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	25th "
L ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th "
L BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	28th "
L ARABIA	3514	J. Laird	17th May.
L HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	21st Dec.
ASTON HALL	S. Fowler	1,600	400	4th Jan. '90

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 13, 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON [illegible] Whosuffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, [illegible] Dunliess, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, [illegible] for 6 months, 15 for 3 months, [illegible] in advance; postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 15th December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th December, and the
S. S. "SATARA," 1,357 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 14th December, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 16th December.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st December.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 20th December.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risk on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th December 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking via Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE following is a List of SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES which we offer at the following Prices to make room for New Instruments:—

Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Square				Rs.	650
Do.	do.	do.	do.	"	580
Soundy's		do.	do.	"	550
Herbert & Co.'s		do.	do.	"	455
Schroeder's	do.			"	350
Broadwood's	do.			"	185
Marcks & Co.'s Cottage, nearly new				"	500

Any of the above Pianos may also be paid for by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Pianoforte Warehouse, BOMBAY.
Bombay, December 7th, 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

KENT COB NUTS,
SMYRNA FIGS,
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
IN EIGHT VARIETIES,
FRENCH SWEETS
IN TEN VARIETIES.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the public, that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

		Rs. Rs.	
Gent's	Cashmere Coat and Trousers	15 to 25	per Suit.
Do.	Tweed Coat and Trousers	13 to 15	"
Do.	Dark Blue and Black Serge Coat and Trousers	15 to 18	"
Do.	Best do. do. Coating, Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30	"
Do.	do. Morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40	"
Do.	do. Black Broadcloth Dress, Suits complete	50 to 80	each
Do.	do. Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25	"
Do.	do. Cotton Check Suits	10 to 12	"
Do.	Tweed Ulsters for Cold Weather.	20 to 25	"
Do.	Black Felt Hats, light in weight.	6 to 7	"
Do.	Neckties of different colors and fashions	As. 8 to 1	"
Do.	Best Linen Collars of latest different fashions	4 to 5	per dozen
Do.	Best Merino Socks	8 to 13	"
Do.	Railway Rugs	10 to 15	"
Do.	Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.		

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on to two trunk lines of Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charge have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.
All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATION.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTUR	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and Indiarubber Washer complete.

		Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Domestic Filters in Cream-coloured Stoneware—			
No. 000	Half gallon size	9	8
" "	" " Wicker-covered	11	0
" 00	One-and-a-half gallon size	11	8
" "	" " Wicker-covered.	13	8
" 0	Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0
" "	" " Wicker-covered.	17	0
" 1	Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0
" "	" " Wicker-covered.	23	8
" 2	Five-gallon size	27	0
" "	Wicker-covered	31	0
" 3	Six-gallon size	34	0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one)		5	8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E (in a triangle).
REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	2	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	0	15	0	"
Souchong	"	0	12	0	"
Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	0	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers.

			Rs.
BRUSH DYNAMO,	16	Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	800
Do. do.	10	" " do.	500
EDISON do.	65	Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	400
GRAMME do.	20	Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10	Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

NOTICE.

NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOTEL, which will be OPENED on 20th December, has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.
On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or pic-nic parties, or riding or driving excursions.
The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to

"THE MANAGER,"
Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Or mmission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to [illegible] in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; [illegible] The Horse-[illegible] under the management of a thoroughly [illegible] English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

TO SPORTSMEN

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to invite attention to their large stock (specially selected for India) of
SPORTING AMMUNITION AND ALL SHOOTING REQUISITES.

SHOT CARTRIDGES

Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge "Field Loaded"	per 100	Rs.	8	8
Eley's Brown, No. 12 " " with Schultze's Powder	"	"	9	8

These Cartridges materially improve the shooting of any Gun.
TREACHER & CO. ARE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR ELEY BROS.

GUNPOWDER.

Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance Powder	per tin	Rs.	2	6
Schultze's Waterproofed Powder	"	"	2	8
Curtis and Harvey's	"	"	2	6

TREACHER & Co. are the Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's
CELEBRATED ALLIANCE PRIZE POWDER
AND FOR
SCHULTZE'S WATERPROOFED POWDER.

Chilled Shot.	Cartridges for Guns.	Cartridge Extractors.
Caps.	" for Rifles.	" Bags.
Bullets.	" for Revolvers.	" Belts.
Bullet Moulds.	" for Cases.	Wads.
Measures.	Cartridge Loaders.	Sundries.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS
by one of the best English Makers.

TREACHER & CO { BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	"	550
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves	"	600
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported	"	725
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	"	600
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble American dampers, 7 octaves	"	700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	"	875
*** This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.		
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	"	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades.	"	550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back	"	700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case	"	1,000

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

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GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

IRON-BOUND THROUGHOUT AND MANUFACTURED
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OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously affect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

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MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH, RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments	Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do.	Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case	Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 maunds 30 seers.

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PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water Potash Water Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water Lemonade Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water Seltzer Water Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

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DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
IMPORTANT INDENTS NOW TO HAND.
RICH FLORAL PATTERNS DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

2 yards by 2 yards.	2½ by 2 yards.	2 by 3 yards.
Rs. 11-8.	Rs. 13-8.	Rs. 14-8.

RICH DAMASK NAPKINS—Patterns to match Cloths, per dozen, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 14-8.
HEMMED READY FOR USE.

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TO BE SOLD, with immediate possession, a newly built freehold Bungalow, charmingly situated on the west side of Parli Hill, Bandora, with an excellent view and entirely open to the sea breeze; together with the compound in which it stands, containing about 2,800 square yards of land, roomy coach-house, stabling for 3 horses, cookroom and ample servants' quarters. The house contains dining-room, drawing-room, morning room, two bedrooms with dressing-rooms and bath rooms attached, and a large godown. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, 2C, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
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TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
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With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
[Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.]
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Entrance	...	2 Annas
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Books of Tickets to be obtained at the Switchback (12 for Rs. 2-8).

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Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
From [illegible]
ADMISSION, TUESDAY NIGHT, 8 ANNAS.
Other Nights, Re. 1, unless otherwise advertised.
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The Rink is also open every morning, except Saturday, for practice for Ladies only from 10 to 12. To this Session admission is free.

Saturday Morning, from 10 to 12-30; and Saturday Afternoon, from 2 to 4.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Children under 12, free. Adults, 8 Annas.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1889.
OUR SECOND GRAND FETE NIGHT.
Doors open 8-30.
10 o'clock Mr. H. A. Simmons will perform on Stilts 3 feet high.
10-30 Instructors' Race.
10-45 Three-legged Race all comers.
11 o'clock Mr. H. A. Simmons will run a handicap race against all comers.
General Skating until 12 o'clock.
Admission, Rs. 2. Reserved chairs, Rs. 3.
Skates 1 Re. extra.
Tickets are now ready. Secure them early and avoid the crush.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
SOCIETY'S RE-UNIONS.
GLORIOUS AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Of Everybody's Favourites
HUDSON'S NEW SURPRISE PARTY,
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It would be easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for any Company in our own unique style to equal this great combination of ability.

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Just as the mighty ocean rolls in endless perpetuity, so does the Hudson's uninterruptedly maintain their grand pre-eminence.

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This Saturday Evening, December 14.
EVERYTHING NEW.
The Greatest Programme of the Season.
Read carefully, and digest.
Only a few of the items in To-night's Bill.
The Amusing Finale.
FUN AT THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.
Miss MAY HABGOOD
Will play the Brilliant Fantasia "BLAIR ATHOL," ON SCOTCH AIRS.
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In their Grotesque Song and Dance "THE RIVALS &c."
Misses ADA CLEMENTS & NELLY HARLEY
Will sing the Favourite Duet, YE BANKS AND BRAES.
Mr. C. LYNDON
In his Acrobatic Song and Dance "Where the Honey-suckle Grows."
THE AMUSING SKETCH
BILL JONES' COUSIN
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Miss LILLY C. BABER,
The peerless Soprano will sing one of her Beautiful Ballads.
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In his Character Impersonation "THE CUCKOO."
Hudson's Wrinkle-Removing Sketch
THE PRIVATE ASYLUM; OR, SOMNAMBULISM
OUDA
The Most Astounding Aerial Performer in existence in New Sensations.
New Ballads, Duets, Jokes, Dances, &c.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL:
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Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9. Carriages at 11.
STANLY SETON, Business Agent.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "PERSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise they will be entertained.

Captain A. C. Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
[redacted] Bombay, 13th December 1889.

JUBILEE TECHNICAL
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

S have been formed for fresh who desire to attend are advised to plication. Day and Evening work 3rd January 1890. Time Table and y be obtained on application by letter Institute.
H. WADIA. Honorary Secretary.

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A SPECIFIC for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Local Debility, Functional Disorders, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits, Dislike for Foods, Languidness, Incapacity for exertion, study or business, the Mind irritable or desponding, Restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Palpitation of the Heart upon the least excitement, Dimness of Sight, Trembling Pain in the Back and Joints, want of Vital Energy, Exhaustion and Decay of the Frame, Female Weakness, and all other similar affections arising from DISEASES, EXCESS, YOUTHFUL ERRORS, &c., &c., &c.

TO STUDENTS AND BRAIN WORKERS
THIS PREPARATION IS INVALUABLE.
Price per bottle, 3s. 6d.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST of NEW BOOKS received on the 13th December 1889, FOR SALE or LOAN.

BIOGRAPHY.	Rs.	A.
Walpole (Twelve English Statesmen); by J Morley	1	10
FICTION.		
Anchor Watch Yarns; by F M Allen	1	4
Annabel; by M E Burton	3	2
An Ugly Duckling; by Henry Erroll	3	12
Arne and the Fisher Lassie; by Walter Low	2	4
Beyond the Black Waters; by A, L, O, E.	1	10
Brig and the Lugger; by H M Walmsley	1	10
Dorothy Arden; by J M Callwell	2	8
Dodo and I; by Capt A Haggard, D S C	3	12
Dead; by the hand of Mary Ostlere	0	10
Gobi or Shamo; by G G A Murray	3	12
Garman and Worse; by A L Kielland	3	0
Holiday Sporting Stories; by Finch Mason	0	10
In for Lochaber; by W Black	1	10
Jaws of Death; by Grant Allen	0	10
Mids of the Rattlesnake; by A. L. Knight	1	10
My wonderful Wife; a study in smoke; by Marie Corelli	1	0
Nurse Revels Mistake; by F. Warden	0	10
Newland or "Third Class; by Banna-Borka	0	10
Passe Rose; by Arthur Sherburne Hardy	1	10
White Ladye of Rosemount; by John Coleman	2	4
Wild Ruthvens; a home story; by Curtis Yorke	2	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Animal Love of Shakespeare's Time; by E. Phipson	4	8
Autumnal Leaves; by Francis George Heath	3	0
Bolingbroke; a Political Study and Criticism; by Robert Harrop	7	0
Curious Creatures in Zoology; by John Ashton	7	14
Down the Islands; by William Agnew Paton	6	10
Dominion of Man; by Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A.	9	6
Eight years in Japan; by E. G. Holtham M. In., St. C. E.	4	8
Falling in love; by Grant Allen	3	12
Fundamental Science; by H J Clarke A K C	6	10
Ice age in North America; by G F Wright, D D, L L D, F G S A	13	2
Notes on Sport and Ornithology; by C G Danford	12	0
Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition; by W F Ainsworth, 2 vols.	16	0
Sylvan Winter; by F G Heath	7	
Tertium Quid; by Edmund Gurney, 2 vols.	6	
Year in Brazil; by Hastings Charles Dent	9	
POETRY.		
Home songs for quiet hours; by Rev R H Baynes M A	1	4
TRAVEL.		
Days and Nights; by the Desert by Parker Gillmore	5	4
From London to Bokhara; by Colonel A Le Messurier R. E.	9	6
Travels in India; by Jean Baptiste Tavernier, Baron of Aubonne; by V Ball, L L D, F R S, F G S, 2 vols.	26	4
Tour in a Phaeton through the Eastern Counties; by James John Hissey	10	

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.

	Bombay. Rs. As.	Up-country. Rs. As.
Chatterbox	1 0	1 4
Graphic	1 0	1 4
Illustrated London News	1 0	1 4
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Pictorial World	1 0	1 4
Yule Tide	1 0	1 4
Winter Pen and Pencil	0 8	0 12

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For Newest Books 2 vols. a week,	Rs. 12.	Rs. 24.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees's Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE HENRY BAYLY formerly of Bombay, but late of Ardattan Tallow in the Country of Carlow, Ireland, Civil Engineer and Contractor, European deceased, who died at Christ Church, New Zealand on or about the 2nd day of April 1889 leaving a Will dated the 23rd day of August 1888, whereof Probate was on the 5th day of December 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY JAMES BENNET HARGRAVE, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said Henry James Bennet Hargrave on his behalf at their office, No. 3 Green Street Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay in writing, their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of February 1890; as after that date the said Henry James Bennet Hargrave, as such Executor will proceed to administer the assets of the said deceased then in his hands having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid; and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 13th day of December 1889.

HORE, CONROY, AND BROWN.
Executor's Solicitors.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for 1890:—

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 16th and 17th instant, for the election of Chairman.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 19th and 20th instant, for the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay 7th December 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent at his office at Parel up to 1 p.m., on the 20th December 1889, for the purchase of about 200 tons cleaned coal ashes, now lying at the Company's Running Engine Shed at Parel, and also any more that may accumulate up to 30th June 1890.

Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure of which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. All securities must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Rate per ton should be offered.

Full payment for the 200 tons ashes to be made promptly on acceptance of the Tender and delivery taken within one month from such acceptance. For future accumulation the payment to be made before taking delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Offg. Loco. & Carr. Supt.
Parel Works, 13th December 1889.

BHAONAGAR, GONDAL, JUNAGAD AND PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the Dhoraja-Porbandar Section of this Railway will be OPENED on 17th December 1889, for all descriptions of COACHING TRAFFIC. Timing of passenger trains will be as follows:—

UP.		Mix.	Mix.	DOWN.		Mix.	Mix.
Jetalsar Junc.	Dp.	7-44	21-5	Porbandar	Dp.	1-43	15-0
Porbandar	Ar.	13-20	2-40	Jetalsar Junc.	Ar.	7-21	20 42

On the first day of opening, the 7-44, 21-5, and 15 o'clock trains will run. The Up 11-58 o'clock train from Dhola Junction will terminate at Jetalsar Junction, and the 10-13 o'clock down train from Dhoraji to Jetalsar will be discontinued.

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, 4th Dec. 1889.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
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TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay up to 1 p.m., (gun-fire), on MONDAY the 16th December 1889, for the supply of "Linseed Oil, Raw and Boiled," required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system during the 12 months, commencing 1st January 1890.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Parel, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or both items from any Tender without reference to the other item on the same Tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Linseed oil," and a deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the "B. B. and C. I. Ry." As a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied; or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th December 1889.

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THE "DAY DREAM," of Dacca, a first-class Cruising Boat, 24 by 9 by 4ft. draft 2ft 6in. three-quarters decked. Unarig, and carries also gaff topsail and jib. This boat was built from an approved American model by the Ganges Steam Tug Company, Calcutta, in 1887, of best teak, copper-fastened and brass-mounted throughout. She has a main sail quite new by the first English yacht-sail maker, and 2 Calcutta-made sails for heavy and light weather, Manilla running-gear, a gun-metal windlass, brass bollards and bitts, anchor davit, 2 patent folding anchors, 60 fathoms of chain, side and anchor and all tackle complete. She is thoroughly found for cruising, and sleeps two comfortably; has lockers, awnings, and is fitted with an American steering-wheel, as used for Una boats. She has 90 treble-tin flotation cases, arranged out of sight, and about 18 cwts. of lead ballast on keel and in bricks inside; is absolutely unsinkable, and believed to be uncapsizable.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and in the matter of the PRINCE of WALES SPINNING and MANUFACTURING Co. Ld.

The PRINCE of WALES SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 23rd day of November 1889, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons in chambers, by the said Company; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the sitting Judge in chambers on the 16th day of December 1889; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 27th day November, 1889.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA.
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

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The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £6,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Goods on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£300,480
	1872	£993,156
	1888	£955,020

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives on either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 3 1	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£2,692,203 1 4	1888	£5,672,060 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF

CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whisky.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whisky.
ARDBONAGH Whisky.
GLEN MUCHKIN Whisky.
STANLEY and GRIMES' Clarets, Chablis, Sauternes and Burgundies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Star Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allsopp-Draught [illegible]
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumur, &c., &c., &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to Members of H.M. Services, Regiments, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms, and Private Individuals.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in Stocks and Shares.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,500 Boards of Health and [illegible] Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1889, Antwerp 1885.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—Times
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—Lancet.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolarum garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannaha
Deowa
Callian Junction
Titwalla
Khadawli
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussarrha
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Balligaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rda.
Kherwadee
Niphar
Lassalgaum
[illegible]

Bhosawal Junction
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
[illegible]
Burhanpoor
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwah
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeea
Bhorigaon
Murdas
Timoornee
Pugdhal
Sewnee
Dhoran
Khandi
Dularia
Itarsee (for Hoshangabad)
[illegible]

[illegible]

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc.
Chittapore
[illegible]

Nawandgi
Tandure
Dharur
Gangawaram

[illegible]

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL [illegible]

[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
[illegible] Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	12 p.ct.	940
Bank of Bengal	42,000	[illegible]	All	14 do.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	900
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	22,500	100	All	6 do.	125
[illegible] and Shanghai	80,000	$125	All		455
National Bank	27,500	250	125	5 do.	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
[illegible] S. & W.	1,200	1,000	1,000		1200
Albert Edward Mills		50	500		300
[illegible] Co. Ld.	6,250	200	100	2	83
[illegible] Co. Ld.	1,000	500	230	...	280
[illegible]	700	1,000	4,000	..	—
[illegible] Co.	4,000	125	125		..
[illegible] S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,200	100	2,0[illegible]	Rs. 20	550
Bombay S. & W. Mill	2,310	500	500	Rs. 2½	530
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	405
Bombay National Mill Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		600
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	690
Berar Manufacturing Co. Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	110
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 58	1,135xd
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	1,065
Colaba Land & Mill Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	675
Connaught Mills Ld.	340	0	50	Rs. 1	670
Crescent S. & W. Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	500
David Mills Co. Ld.	1,400		Rs. 40	Rs. 25	500
Jam Mills Ld.	1,000	1,0[illegible]	1,0	Rs. 50	250
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,4[illegible]	50	5[illegible]	Rs.	645
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co. Ld.	250	1[illegible]	1,0	Rs. 25	825ex1
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	130
Goomtee Ginning and Mfg. Co. Limited		1,0[illegible]	1,000		
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	480	1,000	1,00	—	81
[illegible] S. & W. Mills Co. Ld.	1,200	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. 40	775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	1,500	500	5[illegible]	..	615
[illegible] Mill Co.	700	575	5[illegible]	Rs. 37	735nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	715
Indian Mfg Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	5[illegible]	Rs. 2[illegible]	495
[illegible] Mfg. Co.	1,300	25	25	Rs. 1[illegible]	305
James Greaves Mill	1,2[illegible]	5[illegible]	50	Rs. 2	680
Jubilee All S. & W. Co. Ld. Original	600	5[illegible]			10[illegible]
Increased	1,439	25	2[illegible]	Rs. 1½	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	—	900	1,000		750
[illegible] S. & W.	2,100	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 40	900
[illegible] S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 40	575
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 50	851½
Leopold S. [illegible]	8,000	0	100	Rs. 5	160
Madras United S.	800		1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	600	1,0[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 25	550
[illegible] Mysore S.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	10[illegible]
[illegible] S. & Mfg.	4,000	250	250	Rs. 6	115
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,2[illegible]0	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,62[illegible]
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,000	1,0[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 50	1,162½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	800	1,0[illegible]	1,000		250
Oriental S. & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	375
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,0[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 50	1,115
Prince of Wales S.	2,120		125	...	1[illegible]
Queen S. & W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	790
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,115
[illegible] S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,0[illegible]
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500		500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,30
Secunderabad S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	Rs. 15	270
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	250			300
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Sun Mills Ld	1,200	250	250		280
Victoria Mfg. Co. Ld.	600		1,000	Rs. 25	405
[illegible] S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishanker Luxmi-shanker Cotton Mill Co. Ld.		500			
Western India S.	1	1,000	..	Rs. 20	500
		1,000		Rs. 25	54[illegible]
Britannia	1,000	1,000	1,0.0	Nil	625

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	280
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	40[illegible]
Brent's Cawnpore P.	0	20	20	Rs. 15	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd.
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	...	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,440
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	44[illegible]
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
[illegible] Manuf. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	420
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	31½
New P. of W. Press	600	500	All	Rs. 40	310
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
[illegible] Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	805	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	595xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400		250		600

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,025
Prince of Wales	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarant'd 5 per cent	...	£ 1s	...	at 5 p.c	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	215 165
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	14[illegible]
Beaty Co., Ld.	685		185	Nil	6[illegible]
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,475
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	63	375	Rs.	865
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500			200
Cooper, Madon Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	180
[illegible] & Co., Ld.	500	100	4[illegible]		40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	22,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	200		75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	353
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	4,000	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	400	100	100	—	6[illegible]
Oriental Government Security Life Ass.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1000	Rs. 29	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs	101
[illegible] & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	101
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95		80
Telephone Co., Ld.	22,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,205	500	500	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M Mady & Co	600	1	125	Nil.	35
Bhownuggur City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230½

CALENDAR.—DECEMBER 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Dec. 15th,	7h. 49·6m. p.m.
New Moon	" 22nd,	5h. 43·7m. p.m.
First Quarter	" 29th,	10h. 7·8m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 14	Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m. Novelty Theatre: Hudsons' Surprise Party, 9 p.m.	6 26	5 23	3 14m 3 14a	9 26m 8 54a
Sun. 15	3rd Sunday in Advent	6 27	5 24	3 56m 4 18a	10 32m 9 54a
Mon. 16	Bombay University Examinations, 5 p.m. Wilson College: Lecture by N. G. Chandawarker, (Sir Raymond West presides), 5-45 p.m. Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Clyde.*	6 27	5 24	4 50m 5 38a	11 39m 11 19a
Tu.	Bombay University Examination, 5 p.m. Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m., to 6 p.m. Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Graham's Buildings, 4-15 p.m. Exhibition of Mnemonic Powers, Town Hall, 5 p.m.	6 28	5 2	5 48m 7 8a	— 0 42a
Wed. 18	Standing Committee Meeting, 3 p.m. Bombay University Examinations (Matriculation), 5 p.m. Wilson College: Lecture by Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, (Hon. Forbes Adams presides), 5-45 p.m.	6 29	5 25	6 53m 8 19a	0 48m 1 34a
Thr. 19	Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m., to 6 p.m. Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m. Adjourned Special General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6-15 p.m.	6 29	5 26	7 56m 9 19a	1 57m 2 24a
Fri. 20	Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Mirzapore.	6 30	5 26	8 55m 10 10a	2 58m 3 13a

* Left Aden on Tuesday at midnight.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London England.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.
Daily Prices—Beef—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 3
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 4 6
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 4 3
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 0
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 0
Heart, each	0 2 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 3 3
Fore Ribs, each	0 2 6
Beef Salt, English per lb.	0 10 0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 0	0 2 3
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 0	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 0 9
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 2 6

	Rs. a. p.
Kid ([illegible])—	
Hind Quarter 2nd sort	0 10 0
Fore " "	0 8 6
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	0 6 0
Pork Fresh and Salt—	
Pork Fresh, per lb.	0 4 0
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0 4 0
Pigs (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 8 0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb.	1 0 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0
Poultry—	
Geese, each	3 8 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
" Hens, each	3 0 0
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0
Bread—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. Poona, mixed, per lb.	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0 0 6
Firewood—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	22 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	5 0 0
" per maund	0 3 0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 0 0
" " per maund	0 3 0
Aine, per candy	5 0 0
" per maund	0 3 0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 0 0
" " " per maund	0 2 3
Kurmell, per candy	3 4 0
" per maund	0 2 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
" per maund	0 4 0
Hay, 100 lbs.	1 2 0
Ghee—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0
" Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 6
" Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
" common, country, per bottle	0 1 3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 14 0
Milk and Butter—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 3
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
" Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 3
Jagree " per maund	2 4 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 4 0
Oil—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0
" 2nd sort, per maund	3 12 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5 0 0
" 2nd sort, per maund	4 8 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	5 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 5 0
Kerosine Oil, common, per tin	2 2 0
Sugar—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 9 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 9
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 9
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 9
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
Grain—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 8 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	4 4 0
Mutt, Ghantee, per phurra	3 0 0
Bajree, Bhownuggur, per phurra	4 2 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 12 0
Do. Common, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	7 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	5 8 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 4 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 8 0
Do. (old) do.	2 2 0
Oats, per phurra	2 0 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 2 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 6 0
Maize, per phurra	2 6 0
Moong, per phurra	5 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mussoor, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 6 0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 4 0
Peas, per phurra	4 0 0
Toor, per phurra	3 8 0
" Dall, 1st sort	5 10 0
" " 2nd sort	4 0 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	4 4 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	2 4 0
Kong, per phurra	3 0 0
Vegetables—	
Potatoes, Poona or Surat, large, per maund	2 0 0
Onions, per seer	0 0 5
Carrots, per seer	0 0 4
Cellery, large, each	0 1 0
Lettuces, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 6
Beet, small	0 0 9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 0
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 3
French Beans, per seer	0 1 3
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 7 0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0 0 4
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0 6 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 7 0
Do. small, each	0 4 6
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	4 0 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 4 0
Betelnut, per maund	5 8 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6
Pickles, Country—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 3
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
" small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 11
Salt, 2nd sort	0 0 9

THE number of rats that infest all the London docks is very great, and the size that some of them attain is monstrous. To get rid of them more than 300 cats are kept distributed through the various warehouses, and there are several "rat-catchers" in human shape, who find the neighbourhood a remunerative hunting ground. Water-rats weighing 5lbs. or 6lb. are often captured.

A CHICAGO paper speaks thus of Madame Patti's projected visit to the States: "Madame Patti-Nicolini, the eminent vocalist and farewellist, will come to us for positively the last time next year. All who expect to die before the year after will do well to go to hear the human nightingale on this trip, for Patti never says good-bye twice in the same year, and to die without hearing her strike her high two-thousand dollar note is to seek the hereafter in woful ignorance of the heights to which a woman with good lungs, a castle in Wales, and who only uses one kind of soap, can soar when she tries."

MR C. P. ILBERT, former Legal Member of Council, writes in the *Law Quarterly Review* upon the subject of legal codification in India. The codification laid down by successive Indian Law Commissioners, Mr. Ilbert says, is nearly exhausted, and if codification is to be much further extended, it must be applied to the field of native Indian law. Mr. Ilbert recognizes that a new departure in the direction of codification would raise many grave and delicate issues, and that it could not be made without the active and willing co-operation of native Indian lawyers; but he is satisfied that a generation of Indian lawyers, competent to undertake such a task, will eventually arise. Until they do arise, however, Mr. Ilbert declares against interference. "The development of native law must be left to the action of the law courts, and to the collection and ascertainment of local customs by means of such labours as those of Mr. Rattigan and Mr. Tupper in the Punjab."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, Children's Matinee, 2 p.m.; 5 to 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Robert Money School, 5 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay V. R., Regimental Dinner in Esplanade Hotel, 8 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 8 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Suprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th:—Persia (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Lord Londonderry (s), from Cardiff; and Satara (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nurjehan (s), for Calcutta &c.; Arara (s), Karachi; Ellora (s), Calcutta &c.; Arabia (s), Mormugoa &c.; and Coromandel (s), London, etc.

CRICKET.—A match between the Colaba Garrison Cricket Club and the Proprietary Club will be played to-day (Saturday) at Colaba. Play to begin at 10-30 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and places served *via* Kutch Mandvi, per extra s. s. Satara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 (noon) to-day.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending the 23rd November 1889, was 30,851 maunds, and in money Rs. 11,487.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The third regimental dinner of the officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will take place this evening at 8 o'clock at the Esplanade Hotel.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—We are asked to remind members of the Senate of the meeting to be held to-day at 5-15 p.m. The first business before the meeting is the election of a Registrar.

OVERPAID CURRENCY NOTES.—Anandrao Narayan, cashier in the Paper Currency Office, reports that Rs. 200 in currency notes were overpaid by him to some person on Thursday forenoon about 11-15.

RUN OVER BY A BULLOCK CART.—Untoo Shirputty, aged 40 years, while passing along the Girgaum Road on Thursday evening, was knocked down by a labour-cart, and one of the bullocks treading on the man's left-arm fractured it. He is under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The annual distribution of prizes of the I. F. N. S. and I. Society's Girls' Schools will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Robert Money School, Esplanade. Lady Reay has kindly promised to give away the prizes, and the Right Hon. H. C. Childers, M.P., will speak.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The annual feast of this Society will be celebrated to-morrow. There will be solemn Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Kalbadavie) at 6-30 a.m. The general meeting of the Society is to take place at St. Xavier's College Hall at 11 a.m. The Very Rev. Father Th. Dalhoff, S.J. Administrator-Apostolic, will take he chair.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Parel, respecting the death of Balloo Dhondoo, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer, and lived with his brother at Chinchpoogly. On Wednesday morning he left his brother's house, and was not seen again until his dead body was found floating in a tank at Parel. An open verdict was recorded.

A SERIOUS STREET ACCIDENT.—A victoria-driver, named Moera Appa, was driving his conveyance along Thakordwar Road on Thursday about midnight, when the horse fell into an excavation cut in the road. It appears there was a bamboo fencing round the hole with four lanterns tied to the fencing; but it is alleged that only one of the lamps was lighted and showed a very dim light. Fortunately little damage was done beyond the smashing of two of the lamps.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.—After the unveiling of the bust of Sir Frank Souter at the compound of the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, Mr. Fred Arhle, photographer, Esplanade Road, Fort, took a photograph of the European police officers and some of the Native officers of the higher grade of the Bombay Police, together with the bust of Sir Frank Souter, in a group. The photograph will soon be ready, and copies of the same may be obtained at a moderate charge, on application to Mr. H. Brewin Superintendent of Police, only.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Silent oh Moyle	W. V. Scholes.
Overture	Die Frau Meisterin	Suppe.
Valse	Jennesse Doree	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan.
Polka	The Students	C. Coote.
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme opposite the Esplanade Hotel, this evening at 8 o'clock:—

March	Triumphal	Agenoria.
Overture	Emma di Resburg	Meyerbeer.
Valse	Gouttes de Rosee	Waldteufel.
Selection	Romeo e Giulietta	Gounod.
Gavotte	Muriel	Amillon.
Lancers	Old London	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 10th inst., Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in the chair. There were present Drs. Dorabji Hormusji, N. N. Katrack, D. B. Master, Cowasji Pestonji, E. C. Tookina, H. M. Massina, Merwanji Cooverji, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Drs. Mahadew Hari Bhatwakar and H. M. Massina were elected members of the Society. Dr. Dinshaw B. Master read a paper on "Antiseptics in Midwifery.

ROBBERY AT BELVEDERE HILL.—Mr. P. C. Ashdown, of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown, and Hepworth, residing at Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, reports that some person entered his bed-room on Thursday night and stole from a drawer of his dressing-table a gold watch and chain with a gold locket attached, valued at Rs. 580, a lady's gold diamond ring, valued at Rs. 650, a lady's gold ring, set with diamonds and rubies, valued at Rs. 275, another gold ring set with a diamond, valued at Rs. 150, a pair of gold bracelets, valued at Rs. 120, and currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 31, in all property to the value of Rs. 1,806. The thief or thieves are still at large.

A DESPERATE MAN.—This was a case, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, in which a German seaman named Reidel, was brought before Mr. Cooper upon a charge of having deserted from his ship, the Carola, a German man-of-war, now lying in harbour. Police Inspector Stanford stated that he had gone to Coorla, armed with a warrant for the arrest of the man, and had found him living in the house of a European in charge of some water-works, about six miles from the above place. It appeared that the prisoner had represented himself to be upon a spree and to have lost his way in the jungles, and had of course readily accepted the hospitality which had been consequently offered him. Upon Mr. Stanford appearing and revealing himself, the man became very violent, saying that he would never be taken to the ship alive, and making hostile demonstrations with a brandy bottle which lay upon the table. Mr. Stanford at last managed to slip the hand cuffs on the man. The cold steel seemed to act as a sedative upon his excited brain, for he allowed himself to be conducted to Bombay without giving the least trouble, and was yesterday by the order of Mr. Cooper taken back to his ship.

PICKPOCKETING AT CHINDEE BAZAAR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dada Mirza and Abdoola Alibux *alias* Abdoola Razak, against each of whom there appeared a register of several convictions, were charged by Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the Detective branch, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a purse containing ten pies from the pocket of Hussainbux Kurrimbux while at the Chindee Bazaar, on Wednesday afternoon last, and also with abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. It appears the complainant in company with one Chotoo were passing through Chindee Bazaar on Wednesday afternoon about 3 p. m., when the two accused knocked up against the complainant, who at once seized Abdoola Alibux, the second accused, while Chotoo pursued Dada Mirza, a policeman observed accused, Dada Mirza, throwing away a purse while he was pursued by Chotoo, picked it up, and brought it to the complainant, who identified it as his property. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted their previous convictions. They were both convicted. Dada Mirza was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and Abdoola Alibux to six months' similar imprisonment.

COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.—There is no doubt the success of the Columbia Rink is mostly due to its management. Mr. Simmons is not afraid to spend either money or trouble for the pleasure of his patrons. In the first place he took care to make it look attractive by pretty decorations and brilliant lighting; while skaters must find how much the music provided during both evening sessions adds to the enjoyment of rinking. He is very careful, too, to see the rules he has laid down carried out, so that one never finds himself within the doors of the Columbia in company that is in the least way objectionable. The morning session for ladies is still continued, and the Saturday matinees for children are always well patronised by old and young alike. The exercise, causing full play to the muscles of every limb, is both health and fun to the youngsters, and amusement to the elders too. But one of the secrets of Mr. Simmons's success is that he has always before the public some attraction in prospective. Friday, the 20th, is the next fete night, and four events are already down on the card. Mr. Simmons will himself open the programme at ten o'clock that night, with an exhibition of fancy skating quite different from what he has previously given, for on this occasion he will perform on stilts. This will be followed with a race for the instructors at the Rink. Next comes an event which ought to create amusement—nothing less than a three-legged race. Then, for a finish, Mr. Simmons will himself skate a handicap race against all-comers, giving half a lap start.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—If Mr. Hudson was somewhat doubtful at first as to his success in Bombay this visit, considering the novel and counter-attractions he has to work against, the audiences he has had this week must have been sufficient to prove to him that his Bombay friends are not of a fickle nature. Bombay may be better off for amusements in general than it was last season; but it is a long time indeed since we have had a good company with us in the theatre. In fact, the Hudson Surprise Party is the only variety company Bombay can look to now-a-days for a thoroughly good and refined entertainment. No wonder then Mr. Hudson draws good houses; no wonder, notwithstanding opposition, he had the best opening night last Saturday he has ever had in Bombay; no wonder he never got a heartier reception. The reason of it all is Bombay was wearying for him and his clever little troupe. To-night a change of programme is announced, a feature of which will be the conclusion of the first part. It is entitled "Fun at the Columbia Skating Rink," and with Mr. Hudson and Mr. Gilbert on the rollers, it may be guessed it will be fun. A treat, too, will be provided by Miss May Habgood, who will play "Blair Athol," one of the most brilliant fantasias on Scotch airs ever composed.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice TELANG.)

THE TANSA WATER WORKS FRAUD.

IMPERATRIX VS. MATHEW ALMEIDA.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. A. Steward, Sessions Judge at Thana, who disagreed with the verdict of acquittal given by the jury in the case. Mr. Shantaram, Government pleader, appeared for the Crown; and Lord Colin Campbell, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused.

The prisoner, committed for trial by Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, was charged before Mr. Steward and a jury that he, in the month of April 1889, at Kher, in the Shahapur taluka of the Thana district, being a clerk in the service of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchel and Co. (under Colonel Beaumont, one of the agents of the company), and being entrusted with money for payment to workmen employed by the company on the Tansa Water Works, dishonestly misappropriated the sums of Rs. 200-1-0, Rs. 110-13-0, and Rs. 7-8-0, for his own use, and had thereby committed criminal breach of trust; or that he intentionally deceived Colonel Beaumont, and induced him to deliver to him the above-mentioned sums of money for payment to workmen in excess of what was due. The Sessions Judge, in charging the jury, said the point they had to decide was whether the accused dishonestly induced Colonel Beaumont to hand over to him larger sums than he should have done by making false entries in certain pay sheets, and whether he, after Colonel Beaumont had handed over to him these sums of money in trust for payment to the workmen, dishonestly misappropriated the excess amount to his own use. The jury's attention was especially drawn to the circumstances that no names should appear in the pay sheet which did not appear in the muster rolls or drill book. Ordinarily speaking, the pay-sheets would have been prepared from the muster-rolls only, but as the work on which the men were employed involved the drilling and perforation of rock when work was done by piece, separate books had to be prepared showing the amounts done by each pair of drill-men; and the amount of work done by each pair of workmen was valued at the end of the month, and the amount put opposite to their names. The drill-book was for the drill-men; the same as the muster-roll would be for the ordinary labourers. The three pairs of names entered last in the pay-sheet, did not appear in the drill-book. The counsel for the defence urged that it was for the prosecution to show that these three pairs of men were not on the work; but the Sessions Judge held that, as these three pairs of men did not appear in the drill-book in which they would ordinarily appear if they were really employed on the work, the burden of proof shifted on to the accused; and he was bound to show that these men were employed on the works in March last. This burden he had not discharged. The Sessions Judge said he had no reason to suspect any fraud in regard to the drill-book. Indeed, so far from the prosecution fabricating evidence to be used for the purpose of this trial, Mr. Steward would say rather that the prosecution had been remiss in collecting evidence, and that the case might have been placed better before the court. As the accused was the accountant and cashier employed by the firm, the muster roll and drill book were forwarded to him along with the pay-sheet; and he alone was responsible after that for the correctness of the pay-sheet, and it was for him to explain any discrepancies that might occur in the pay-sheet, more especially as it was affirmed that the three last pairs of names in the pay-sheet were not there when it was handed over to the accused. If the accused took the money, intending to misappropriate it, the offence of criminal breach of trust was complete at the time the money was taken with dishonest intent; and the accused, the jury were told, would not be exonerated if at the time that he was suspended, he handed any money on compulsion to Colonel Beaumont. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Sessions Judge differed from the verdict. He said: I have no particular reasons to urge for differing from the verdict of the jury in this case. My view of the case will be sufficiently clear from my charge to the jury, and to that I have nothing to add. I consider that the verdict of the jury was perverse. I entirely disagree with it; and if I had been trying the case with the assessors, I should have convicted the accused on all the charges framed against him without the slightest hesitation, and that, too, without being biassed in any way by the fact that there is a previous conviction for the same kind of offence admitted by accused, and that the frauds on the Tansa Water Works have been on a very large scale. These facts were witheld from the jury.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, reversed the verdict of acquittal by the jury and sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each charge (two years in all).

REVENUE CLASSER'S APPEAL.

EMPRESS VS. CHUGGON DAYAR AND ANOTHER.

Yesterday Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson Bhaishanker Dinsha and Kanga, attorneys for Chuggon Dayaram and Dwarkadass Purkissondass, made an application to their Lordships Messrs. Justice Jardine and Justice Telang, to send for the papers and proceedings from the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Branson said his clients were sentenced on the 4th of December last, and though they applied for copy of the judgment immediately, the same has not been furnished to them, and from the letters received from the accused's agent it appeared that the whole judgment was not given out to be copied, and that he was therefore unable to annex a copy of the said judgment to the petition.

Their Lordships admitted the application and ordered the papers and proceedings to be sent for; but declined to make any order as to releasing the prisoners on bail until they had a copy of the judgment before them, and asked Mr. Branson to mention the matter again.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

IMITATION OF STEPHEN'S "BLUE-BLACK."

STEPHENS AND COMPANY *vs.* HOSHUNGJEE SORABJEE KOTWAL AND MAHOMED ALI ABDUL KADIR.

THE plaintiffs, the manufacturers of the celebrated "Stephen's Blue-Black Ink," sought to restrain the defendants from selling a spurious imitation of their ink in jars and bottles bearing labels similar to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied for a *rule nisi* for an injunction, with an *ad-interim* injunction, to restrain the defendants from selling or exporting an imitation of the plaintiffs' ink in jars or bottles, on which were affixed labels in colourable imitation of plaintiffs' labels and trade-marks, which had been registered in England. The plaintiffs also prayed for discovery and damages, and payment of such profits as might have been made by the defendants by the sale of such ink. Much injury had been done to the plaintiffs' firm by the sale of spurious ink, which it was necessary to restrain the defendants from disposing of in the public market. In addition it was urged that they should be ordered to deliver up for destruction all similar labels that might be in their possession resembling those covering the plaintiffs' manufacture, that they might be directed to discover all such places at which such writing fluids bearing imitations of their labels might have been sold by them, their servants, or agents, &c.

His lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for with an *ad-interim* injunction.

A similar order was made in other cases against Abdool Hoosein Dawoodbhoy, Abdool Currim Abdool Hoosein, and Hoosein Ali Abdool Ali.

CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

TO-MORROW, Sunday, the 15th, the Cathedral organ, which for some months past has been in the hands of Messrs. Forster and Moulton, organ-builders of London, will be re-opened. The sermon on the occasion in the evening will be preached by the Rev A. G. Lewis, and the offertory at all the services will be devoted to the "Organ Repair Fund," which still needs about Rs. 500 to complete it. The sum of Rs. 2,200 has already been raised, and it is hoped that the offertory on Sunday will be sufficient to meet the deficiency. The organ, which is a very fine one, was built by Messrs. Bishop and Storr of London, and erected in the year 1865, at a cost of over £2,000, so that it has stood the wear and tear of this trying climate extremely well, and now that it is emerging from the silence enforced by the repairs it has been undergoing in the able hands of Messrs. Forster and Moulton, it will be found as good, if not better, than ever, and one well worthy of being in the Cathedral church of Bombay.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, Capt. L. Reeves, sailed yesterday for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For London.—Mr. A. C. Clarke.
For Brindisi.—Mr. J. D. Dunn.

"COCA" CHAMPAGNE.—A superior quality Champagne combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. A delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic. Excellent for Voyageurs. Bottles Rs. 30 per case of dozen. Half Bottles Rs. 33 per case of 2 dozen. Sole Agents, PHELPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP AT BENARES.

THE following is an extract from order by Lieut. Colonel J. Rivett-Carnac, C. S., C. I. E., Commanding IVth Administrative Battalion, N. W. P. Volunteers. The Lieutenant-Governor has not yet heard the exact date fixed for the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, but it is believed that this will take place about 17th January 1889.

It is proposed to form the camp at Benares from about the 8th January, so as to give the members of the Light Horse a week for drill, etc. Major General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., has notified his intention of inspecting the Light Horse and Rifle Volunteers on the day following H. R. H's departure from Benares, or on or about the 20th January. The Infantry Detachments will mostly probably be required a day or two before H. R. H's. arrival. It will not be possible to bring the members in earlier, as most of them have official engagements.

It is hoped that the house of the Raja of Manda will be available as a Mess house; if not, an endeavour will be made to obtain some other suitable house for the purpose. The camp will be provided by the Military authorities. One tent will be available for each Officer; the Troopers and Rifle Volunteers will be distributed in tents by sections.

Barrack furniture will also be provided. Each member will be required to bring his own bedding.

The camp will be pitched near the Mess house, or near the Mess tent if a house is not available.

A Mess will be provided for the Light Horse, and also for the Infantry, details of rates, etc., will be published hereafter.

Members visiting Benares with their families can pitch their camps near the Mess, in positions which will be assigned by the Adjutant, who will also prepare a plan of the ground, a copy of which will be furnished to members requiring it. Applications for space should be sent to the Adjutant at once.

For at least two or three days before the forming of the escort, and the inspection by the Major General, all members will be expected to leave their private camps, and to take up their quarters for drill, guards, etc., in the Military camp formed close by. The members of the Light Horse will then picket their horses in the lines under directions from the Adjutant. All members should therefore bring in picketing gear with them.

The Regimental Sports will be held during the meet, under the management of Captain Fox, Hony. A. D. C. to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, who will appoint a Committee and draw up and circulate a programme later.

All members will be expected to join the Mess from the date of their entering the camp. It is proposed to arrange that members and their guests can take their meals at Mess, and it is hoped that all will avail themselves of this arrangement; any members bringing in a guest should give early intimation to the Adjutant.

The united camps of the Light Horse and Rifle Volunteers will be under the command of Lieut-Col J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.S., C.I.E.

The Light Horse Camp under the command of Capt. Fox, Hony. A. D. C.

The Rifle Volunteer Camp under Captain Gregory.

The united Camps will be in charge of Lieut. E. Layton, R.W.F., Adjuta, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

The Mess arrangements will be undertaken by Captain Gregory, who will be in Benares for somd time prior to the forming of the camp. He will be aided by a committee to be elected and appointee hereafter.

Lieut. Aitchinson will undertake the arrangements for the horses forage, etc.

Lieut Hill will be in charge of the detachment from Mirzapur, in respect to which further instructions will issue through the Adjutant later.

2nd Lieut. Sandilands will superintend the arrangements for the detachment from Ghazipur.

A NEW METHOD OF EXTRACTING CATARACT.

DR. J. ACCACIO DA GAMA, of Bombay, writes as follows on Cataract operation without iridectomy in the *British Medical Journal* of the 16th November:—

On July 12th, 1887, I read a paper on Cataract operation without iridectomy at a meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, which has been published in the *Transactions* of the society.

After reading the above paper I have further modified the steps of this operation as follows: On the day previous to the operation I dilate the pupil to its fullest extent with atropine. At the time of the operation I anaesthetise the eye with cocaine, and laying the patient on the table wash the eye with the corrosive sublimate lotion. I separate the lids with the wire speculum, fix the globe at the lower part, and pierce the cornea with Graefe's knife at the outer margin, about one or two lines above the horizontal meridian, according to the size of the cornea, at its upper margin. I now carry the point of the knife downwards as far as the lower margin of the dilated pupil, and I pierce the capsule with it, and, lowering the handle of the knife towards me, I open the capsule vertically upwards to a little above the line of the corneal puncture: then, drawing out the knife a little, I again pierce he capsule horizontally on a level with the corneal tpuncture, and carry the point of the knife through, and raising it a little make the counterpuncture in the cornea exactly opposite the juncture, and complete the section of the cornea. I then press out the lens with the tortoiseshell spatula, instil atropine, and apply antiseptic compress and bandage. Formerly the patient was taken to his bed on a stretcher: latterly, however, I make him walk up to it. After the first forty-eight hours I allow him to sit up, if he feels uncomfortable in the sleeping position. The eye is opened and dressed once in twenty-four hours with the instillation of atropine each time. I do not use eserine, because I have found that the prolapse of the iris occurs more frequently under its use than under the use of atropine; and the reason seems to me to be this, that while the pupil is fully dilated with atropine, the striae of the iris being fully contracted are not sufficiently lax to protrude through the corneal section. When, however, the pupil is contracted with eserine the striae remain partially relaxed, and the fresh secretion of the aqueous humour can easily force the iris through the wound; the power of the sphincter of the iris being insufficient to prevent its protrusion.

By this method I have operated successfully on eighty-six cases in the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary, and on forty-four in private practice. In a very few cases there has appeared a small prolapse of the iris, or a piece of the capsule in the pupil. These inconveniences, however, did not interfere with good vision. I do not operate by this method unless the pupil dilates to the fullest extent under atropine; and it should not be attempted where posterior synechia is present, because, when the pupil is not well dilated, it is apt to embarrass the delivery of the lens. The shortest time in which I have been able to perform this operation was twenty-five seconds, but fifty are ample. No assistant is required to perform this operation, and only one instrument is introduced within the eye, namely, the Grafe's knife.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Major C E Yate, CSI, CMG, England
a Mr A McNab, Cocoanada
Capt J Stisted, Som L Inf, Belgaum
a Rev J Lohi, Birampore
a Lieut R Tottenham, 25th P Inf, Peshawar
a Mrs Molfat, CP
Mr J McCloughin, Hubli
a Lieut R M Betham, Alibag
Rev Mrs Eblen, Germany
a Mr Otto Hoernle, PWD, Trieste
Mr A Buckmaster, Aden
a Mr A M Baig, Janjira
a Mr G H Smith, Vellore
a Mrs J Davidson, Poona
a Dr and Mrs C S Haley, California
a Mr R H Elliot, Italy
a Dr and Mrs P Warburton, IMD, England
a Mr C Reynolds, England
a Capt R A Clothier, MSC, England
a Capt E Young, England
Mrs H V Wallace, London
a The Misses Pocock, Bedford
a Mrs Harry Ryan, Bedford
Capt G Cooke, RA, Kamptee
a Mr P R Langley, Montgomery
a Miss Langley, Montgomery
Mr and Mrs G H Molesworth, England
Mr and Mrs J M Dick, England
The Misses Cooke, England
Rev J Finlayson, England
Rev J and Mrs Shillidy, England
Miss Connell, England
a Rev W Beatty, Surat
a Miss McKee, Surat
a Miss Roberts, England
a Miss A M Shaw do
Capt and Mrs Mackinlay, England
Miss Dore, England
Miss Thomas do
Mr A C Logan, CS, Bombay
Mr Ed Petter, Bombay
Mr F Place do
a Mr J H Place, London
Mr J M Lane
Chief Supt of Tele, Bombay Division, Bombay
Dr and Mrs B Grayfoot, Bombay
Mr C E Wolf, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Maung Po, Rutnagiri.
Mr A Yunkerstoff, Bombay
Mr M Gerstle, Bombay
Mr F F Lamb, IM, do
Mr F Pickard, IM do
Mr T A Walker do
Mr A Cooley do
Mr B Schnabel do
Mr W Barrett do
Mr J M Heyn do
Mrs J Fleurie do
Miss Fleurie do
Mr J Austin, IM do
Lieut W Jacob, BSC do
Mr W N Cresswell do
a Mr P Spencer do
a Mr R Mehta do
a Dr C H Hunter do
a Miss Hunter do
Mr F O'Byrne do
Mr P Thompson do
Mr G W Bake, Delhi
Mr H Blackwell, Bombay
Mrs R Shannon, do

Residents left during the week mark (a) thus.

A MOVEMENT has been started in London for avoiding all the poulterers' shops at which dead larks are known to be sold. Quite a large trade is carried on in these birds. Long strings of of them, each lark with its neck pulled out, can be seen hung outside many of the fish and game dealers' shops in the city and in the suburbs. The wholesale supplies, it is stated, come largely from Lincolnshire. The birds are sold at about eighteen-pence per dozen.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the otal number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and owest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the [illegible] temperature, and is [illegible] temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the [illegible] of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage, expressing the fate of the actual amount of vapour in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in tenths of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 15th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·103	—·031	—·004	W	6	53·1	78·0	46·7	—1·9	46	5	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	30·121	—·120	+·007	Calm	1	46·6	78·4	42·6	—1·3	59	6	...	...	[illegible]
Karachi	30·149	—·024	+·044	E N E	12	59·0	86·6	56·0	—1·4	47	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ajmere	30·233	—·051	+·038	Calm	2	43·1	78·7	40·4	—4·2	62	2	...	...	[illegible]
Deesa	30·145	—·034	+·052	E N E	9	56·7	89·7	49·9	—1·4	31	2	...	...	[illegible]
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	30·201	—·043	+·062	Calm	1	56·3	79·1	45·2	—3·6	46	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]
Saugor	30·170	—·012	+·016	S S W	4	51·1	77·3	47·9	—3·1	47	5	...	...	[illegible]
Jubbulpore	30·206	—·036	+·045	S E	1	49·0	76·9	40·9	—5·1	62	5	...	...	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	30·189	—·050	+·044	Calm	2	52·9	79·8	46·8	—3·5	61	8	...	...	[illegible]
Khandva	30·176	—·057	+·073	N E	3	56·3	87·7	43·5	—4·5	43	3	...	...	[illegible]
Raipur	30·125	—·026	+·033	Calm	4	58·7	79·0	49·4	—4·7	55	1	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagpur	30·144	—·031	+·041	N N W	6	58·1	81·7	49·7	—4·4	46	...	...	...	[illegible]
Amraoti	30·154	—·016	+·066	E N E	6	65·8	98·6	56·8	+1·1	25	1	...	...	[illegible]
Akola	30·194	—·022	+·061	Calm	4	51·9	83·0	43·7	—7·2	59	...	...	...	[illegible]
Surat	30·158	+·019	+·117	N E	F	61·5	87·0	52·1	—4·5	60	6	...	...	[illegible]
Malegaon	30·182	—·025	+·061	N E	3	56·4	83·4	42·4	—7·8	33	4	...	...	[illegible]
Bombay	30·094	—·003	+·078	E N E	11	69·3	84·5	67·0	—2·4	75	1	...	...	[illegible]
Poona	30·196	+·018	+·078	Calm	9	56·2	82·5	45·5	—8·6	47	2	...	...	[illegible]
Sholapur	30·173	+·007	+·068	E N E	6	59·6	83·7	47·1	—9·8	44	1	...	...	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	30·074	+·018	+·094	E	7	73·8	92·9	62·4	—4·5	33	...	...	...	[illegible]
Belgaum	30·092	+·006	+·044	E	4	63·0	78·3	51·4	—7·0	61	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goa	30·048	+·008	...	N N E	3	71·0	80·0	70·0	...	95	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karwar	30·034	+·020	+·050	N E	3	65·0	87·8	58·6	—9·0	59	...	...	...	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·019	+·007	+·034	E N E	3	73·0	88·6	68·4	—4·5	83	...	...	0·34	[illegible]
Calicut	30·009	+·018	+·030	N E	6	74·0	87·7	66·7	...	63	...	...	1·70	[illegible]
Cochin	30·003	+·013	+·047	E S E	M	75·5	87·2	68·7	—4·1	71	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangalore	30·123	+·030	+·047	N	1	...	76·5	53·4	—6·0	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secunderabad	30·164	+·005	+·050	Calm	4	57·6	81·2	51·6	—6·0	64	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	30·097	+·011	+·063	N	2	66·8	80·6	60·6	—7·2	79	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	30·140	+·006	+·078	Calm	3	64·0	82·5	53·4	—7·5	59	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuddapah	30·122	+·013	...	S W	...	66·9	83·6	58·9	...	74	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	30·042	—·013	+·024	N N W	10	74·3	82·3	68·2	—1·6	70	...	...	5·47	[illegible]
Coimbatore	30·030	+·005	—·006	E N E	2	69·0	85·8	64·3	—2·2	85	[illegible]	...	1·33	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	30·058	+·010	+·052	N	8	73·8	88·6	64·8	—4·2	68	...	...	1·71	—5·16
Negapatam	30·030	+·014	+·054	N	9	72·3	83·[illegible]	67·3	—4·9	75	1	...	4·88	[illegible]
Colombo	29·980	+·007	+·014	N E	9	81·5	89·5	72·5	...	74	2	1·30	13·72	[illegible]

In column Wind rate per hour, L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy. *a* Fine clear weather. *b* Fine weather with passing clouds. *c* Dark gloomy weather. *d* Sea smooth. *e* Sea rough. *f* Thunderstorm.

SUMMARY.—Since yesterday, with the exception of a very rapid fall at Jacobabad, the barometer has fallen moderately to briskly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, and also locally at Malegaon, Bombay, Secunderabad and Madras. In the remaining districts, however, it has moderately risen. The relative positions of the areas of high and low pressures have not altered, but gradients to the southwards of latitude 20° have generally increased. Pressure is slightly below the normal average of the time of year at Madras, Coimbatore and Allahabad, but continues to be above it over the rest of the country. Wind currents are generally northerly on the Coromandel Coast and in Mysore, westerly in the North-West Provinces, and north-easterly in the remaining districts. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours were higher than usual at several stations, and this morning's observations show an increase of wind force at Colombo, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Mangalore Calicut, Karwar. Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Amraoti, Nagpur and Allahabad. With the exception of a few local cases, the maximum temperature is generally moderately above the mean average in various districts. The highest maximum temperature exceeding 90° was recorded at Ratnagiri (94°). The night temperature continues to be below the normal over nearly the whole country, and the defect appears to be very excessive at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, Mysore, and at most stations in the Madras Presidency. The mean temperature of the day has increased 4° at Amraoti, but in other provinces the changes both ways are moderate. Humidity appears to be rising at several stations, and skies are cloudy in several districts. Heavy rain, amounting nearly to 2 inches, has fallen at Colombo during the occurrence of a thunderstorm, but there has been none at any other station. Heavy rain and the rising sea at Colombo, and the increase of wind force there and also on the Coromandel Coast with rough sea at Negapatam, are all indications of disturbed weather over the Bay.

E. DOWSON,
For Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 15.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Missa Coelestis—Hymns 353, 48 and 301.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. H. Rountree—Hymns 217 and 288.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Simper in F.
Anthem—Enter not into Judgment—No. 16.
The offertories are for the Organ Repairing Fund.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 50, 51 and 313.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 226, 50 and 228.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, COLABA.

No. 1. Grants Buildings.
11 a.m and 6 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m.—Mr. D. Christie.
6 p.m.—Mr. H. A. Geyer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 2, 57 and 291.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion—Hymns 58, 316 and 386.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.—Hymns 134, 106, 186, and 178, 2nd tune.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) and Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral) and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon, by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
Alms for General Expenses.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and (Choral) 6 p.m.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 27, 49 and 50.

SAINT NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, with Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, with Sermon.

SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins, and Sermon by the Rev. C. Gilder, (Parade Service)—Hymns 53, 48 and 52.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Special Sermon by the Rev. H. Lateward—Hymns 58, 51 and 204—Litany 463.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., in Bandora House.
The Rev. Fawcett Shaw will preach.
All are cordially invited to attend.
Sabbath School at 7-30 a.m.

Divine Service will be held on board the s.s. Arbib Brothers in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. All are cordially invited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th Dec. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	13	6	7	...	33
Suez	13	6	43	1	35

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 13th Dec. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	50	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	20	...	3
" Madras	...	15	...	1

DEAN BRAMSTON was granted a retiring pension of £500 a year, which will revert to his accomplished and scholarly successor, and it will not be unwelcome, as the Capitular revenue at Winchester is derived from estates in Hampshire, the rental of which have been so greatly reduced by the agricultural depression, that the incomes of the Dean and Canons have been cut down about fifty per cent.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—343 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; [illegible] cwts mussoor, A Blaschock and Co; 180 cwts coiryarn, Tricomdas Lowji; 1000 cwts wheat, Kemji Ebji; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 50 bales wool, [illegible].
Eden Hall, s—60 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2000 cwts wheat, Pachoobhoy [illegible]; 300 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Moolji.
Persia s—13500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—20½ cwts ivory, [illegible]; 1 bale cotton, Durst and Co.
Kangra s—425 cwts horns, John Campbell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arbib Brothers s—100 bales cotton, [illegible] and Co; 1999¼ cwts rapeseed, [illegible] and Co; 2001 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1486 cwts linseed and 3696 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 4003 cwts linseed, J C Bagby and Co; 5001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—6,538 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 38 cwts coir matting, Alex McKenzie; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Twickenham s—2,600 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts tulseed, John L Kersten.
Singapore s—60 baskets bottles, E S W Company.

FOR VENICE.

Thisbe s—500 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 1,500 cwts linseed, A Blaschock and Co; 10,000 cwts old iron, P Nasarwanji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—6 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 31 cases opium, P and O Co; 11½ chests opium, H Mooltanchand.
Melpomene s—6 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 4 cases opium, Austro Hungarian Lloyd's Co.
Amego s—25½ cwts sharkfins, and 4½ cwts fishmaws, Mahomed Nathoo; 59 cwts kismiss, H Adam Hamal and Co; 100 bales twist, C Maganlal; 4½ cwts horns, Hossen M Khatany; 30 cwts sharkfins, and 67 cwts fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Fazal; 120 cwts kismiss, [illegible]; 150 cwts sharkfins, and 6 cwts fishmaws, Ladhabhoy Chuttoo; 20 cwts sugoor, M H Bano Bibee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Melpomene s—4 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

642—Tyabjee, and D—M I Quincy vs. Hamyan Heraji—Wadia and G.
645—Macfarlane E, and H—Pootlibai vs Moolji Giga and others—Pestonji and R—Little, S, F and N.
646—Little S, F and N—Mowji Bullianji and another vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Khanderao, M.
647—Macfarlane, E and H—Bai Haliahai and another vs Bai Kasi—Roughton and B.
651—Little, S, F and N—Shamavahoo vs Dwarkadas Vussanji and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For investigation of pauperism.

40-89—In person—Fazul Dhurramsey vs Sakinabai and another—Payne G and S.
42-89—In person—Ahmed Jewa vs Dayabhai Sobhowandas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

447-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kullianjee [illegible] vs Sha Jadowjee Khodidas and others—Thakoredas, D and C. Part heard.
92-89—In person, a pauper—Pestonjee Cursetjee vs Cursetjee Rattonjee Kolah—Wadia and G.
453-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Narrotumdas Vallubdas and another vs Javerbai and others. Chitnis, M and M.
275-89—Little, S F and N—G Salmon and others vs C A Turner and others—Wadia and G.
373-89—Payne, G and S—Hassanbhoy [illegible] vs Khulfan Hoosein and others.
76-88—Balkrishna and D for pauper—[illegible] vs Sittabai and others.
331-89—Thakoredas, D and C—[illegible] Jaleeram Ramchunder vs Vallubhdas [illegible] and another—Jefferson B, D and K.
400-89—Maneshaklal, D and J—Bai [illegible] and others vs Vallubhdas Goverdhundas—Little, S, F, and N.
232-89—Chitnis, M and M—[illegible] Nadubhoy and another vs Thacker Vallubhdas Lakhmidas and others—Chalk, W and S.
230-89—Hore, C and B—Hansraj Soorjee vs Maganbhai and another.
404-89—Little S, F and N—Govind Gungadhur vs Charles A Turner and others—Roughton and B.
93-88—M H Khan—[illegible]—[illegible] Gordhandas Goculdas—Ardesir, H and D.
302-89—Little S, F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Charles A Turner and others—Crawford and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th December, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 1 p.m., [illegible] and 10 p.m.

[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No [illegible] Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —[illegible] Phaetons and Tonga Dawks ready [illegible] Poona [illegible], and also from Wathar, can be had [illegible] Surjonjee Pestonjee, Diplo[illegible] Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the [illegible] Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment [illegible] PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

PEKOE DUST—FRESH CONSIGNMENT At [illegible] annas per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—Ebrahim [illegible], China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR ASSORTMENTS of presents and prizes for Boys and Girls are so Varied and Numerous that one can find all they want. No school should fail to see them.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

FOR SALE or LET.—A Furnished BUNGALOW at Alibag, shores suitable for Picnic parties [illegible]. Apply to LUCKMIDASS MANECKJEE, Bombay [illegible] Market.

"RIPON" MAHABLESHWAR.—Mrs. Meredith (Captain Meredith) says; I like this HOTEL VERY MUCH, I think the grounds about it very pretty, and we have been very comfortable.

A LARGE COLLECTION of PHOTO FRAMES for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR at Messrs. P. VUCCINO and Co, Meadows Street, Fort.

LOST or STOLEN, a black and tan terrier DOG, answers to the name "Petit". Finder will be rewarded. Address N. K., care of this paper.

TO LET.—A SHOP or residence lately in the occupation of Somjee Parpia at Byculla, opposite Messrs Richardson and Cruddas. Apply on the premises to ISMAIL MUCKBA. Rent Moderate.

FOR SALE.—A Lady's riding habit made by a European firm in Calcutta best quality, worn only Twice. Apply to Mr. PESTONJEE PALLONJEE [illegible], 32 Gola Lane, Fort, Bombay; can be seen up to noon on Sunday or any time on week-days.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA at Re. 1-8 per lb. Superior Kangra Valley Tea at Re. 1-6 per lb. Fresh ground Mokha Coffee at Re. 1-4 per lb. Superior Trichinopoly Cigars at Re. 1-14 per 100, and Superior Java Cigars at Rs. 3 per 100. A trial earnestly solicited at DANTRA & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

LOST a SPANIEL SLUT, light chestnut coloured with chain collar; answers to the name of "Minnie." Any one bringing the same to A. B., care of Bombay Gazette, will be rewarded.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the Bombay Gazette has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," Bombay Gazette Office.

A LADY will be glad to share a large furnished house with a married couple at Poona for the coming season. Address "ZERO," care of this paper.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

TO BE OPENED on the 20th December, at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Goods view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—The most airy and commodious Hotel, being unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana, Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next but one to Protestant Church. Apply DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, 143, Hornby Road.

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES [redacted] England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

NESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

EE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and kwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

E'S ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS ES, PLUM PUDINGS and MINCE MEAT dy. 7 Church Gate Street.

FAC-SIMILE REPRINT of the Bombay High Court Reports (12 vols.) at Rs. 8 per vol. Apply sharp to NAGJI NATHU, Pleader, Rajkot, Kathiawad.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—A large Art Collection now ready, suited for 'Xmas and New Year Presents.—WONDERLAND, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

A NEARLY NEW TRICYCLE of best finish, the property of Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., is offered for sale at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Lowest Price Rs. 250.

A well FITTED STEAM LAUNCH on HIRE. Suitable for Pic Nics, &c., at moderate fare. Apply to NANABHOY BOMANSHAW MARSHALL, at Moodee Bazaar, Mandvee.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TOYS and NOVELTIES.—A large and varied stock. Xmas orders are now being registered.—JONES and Co., above Geyer and Co's. Machine Depot, Hornby Row, Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

XMAS. and NEW YEAR'S CARDS o varieties, 25 for As. 8. Also beautiful Indian View ite. 1. Cards of all sorts, and of all kinds, of different prices. SHERIAR ASPANDEAR IRANI.—General Merchant, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT NOVELTY.—RICH SILK UMBRELLAS, with SILVER KEYLESS WATCH on HANDLE, GUARANTEED to keep REGULAR TIME, HANDSOME and LIGHT. Rs. 45 each.—JEHANGIR CURSETJI COWASJI, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwala's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwala's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL,
ON THE WAY TO KHUNDALLA.
Will be opened on 20th December, 1889.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IS a First-class Hotel and is splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION;

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Constitution of the Bombay Army, &c. &c. &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,
AUTHORISED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE,
On the premises of very Valuable Landed Property well worth the attention of Capitalists in Bangalore.

One of the choicest and most commodious Houses in Bangalore with the extensive Grounds attached thereto, well known as
"THE GRANGE,"
Also
Five Blocks of Splendid Building Sites abutting respectively on "Residency Road," "Hayes' Road" and "Convent Road" of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

NB. These are the only available Building Sites in this healthy and fashionable part of the Station. They are situated in the immediate vicinity of the United Service Club, Bank of Madras, Convent of the Good Shepherd, Bishop Cotton Schools, Government Telegraph and Post Offices, St. Mark's Church, Bowring Institute, Museum, the Public Courts, South Parade, etc., all of which places are within easy distances.

Under instructions from the Proprietress and with the consent of the Mortgagee

Messrs. ABRAHAM & Co., Bangalore,

Will sell by Auction to the highest bidder without reserve, on Thursday the 19th, Friday the 20th, and Saturday the 21st. December 1889, commencing at 4 P.M., each day.

FIRST DAY
Thursday, the 19th December, 1889.
Building Sites.

BLOCK No. 1.—A building site, bounded on the North by "Residency Road," on the South by "Block No. 2" on the East by "The Grange," and on the West by "Hayes Road" measuring about, North 195 feet, South 195 feet, East 324 feet, West 330 feet, computed to contain 7,085 square yards or thereabouts.

BLOCK No 2.—A building site, bounded on the North by "Block No. 1 on the South by "The Grange," on the East by the "Grange" and on the West by "Hayes' Road measuring about, North 195 feet, South 200 feet, East 324 feet West 330 feet, computed to contain 7,175 square yards, or hereabouts.

SECOND DAY
FRIDAY, the 20th December, 1889.
Building Sites.

BLOCK No. 3.—A building site bounded on the North by "Residency Road," South by "Block No. 4," East by "Convent Road," and West by "The Grange," measuring about, North 310 ft., South 276 ft., East 248 ft., West 242 ft., computed to contain 7,976 square yards or thereabouts

BLOCK No. 4.—A building site bounded on the North by "Block No. 3." South by "Block No. 5," East by "Convent Road" and West by "The Grange," measuring about North 276 feet, South 213 feet. East 248 feet, West 212 feet, computed to contain, 7,061 square yards or thereabouts.

BLOCK No. 5.—A building site bounded on the North by "Block No. 4," South by "Mr. Cress, Deputy Commissioner's House," East by "Convent Road," and West by "The Grange," measuring about North 243 feet, South 210 feet. East 249 feet, West 244 feet, computed to contain 6,178 square yards or thereabout.

THIRD DAY,
SATURDAY, the 21st December, 1889.
"THE GRANGE."

That commodious and well built House and Grounds (as now demarcated) well-known as "The Grange," consisting of—

Centre Portion—First Verandah 65 x 12½ ft. Drawing Room 44½ x 15 ft. Ante Room 18 x 15 ft. First Dining Room 44½ x 15 ft. Second Dining Room 18 x 18 ft. First back Verandah 35 x 12 ft. Side Room, East 18 x 10 ft. Bath Room, attached 12½ x 6 ft. Side Room, West 18 x 10 ft. Bath Room attached 12½ x 6 ft. Side Room, Wes 18 x 10 ft. Bath Room, attached 12½ x 6 ft Second back Verandah 25 x 11 ft. East Pantry or Store Room 12½ x 11 ft. West Pantry or Store Room 12½ x 11 ft,

East Side.
First Suite of Apartments

Boudoir 18 x 18, Room adjoining 12 x 18, Bed Room 21½ x 18, Dressing Room 13 x 12, Bath Room 12 x 7½. Corridor 32 x 5.

Second Suite of Apartments.

Bed Room 22 x 18, Room adjoining 18 x 7, Dressing Room 14 x 12, Bath Room 13 x 7, 1st Cellar 12 x 8, 2nd Cellar 14 x 12.

West Side.

Precisely the same number and size of apartments as in the East Side.

Out Houses

One square, with 2 large Coach Houses, 6 stalls for horses and a gram boiling compartment. A large Kitchen. Cow House and Poultry yard. separately walled in which 4 compartments and walled squares, and a Bungalow 33 x 11 with bath room 10½ x 8.

The grounds measure 27,209 square yards or thereabouts and attached to the grounds in the south west corner is a fine large stone built well, containing the best drinking water in Bangalore, with an additional piece of ground measuring 1,844 square yards or thereabouts, which added to the first mentioned quantity, make in all 29,053 square yards or thereabouts. The grounds contain a flower garden and are stocked with fine large grafted Mango and other Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

ABRAHAM & Co.,
Auctioneers, Bangalore.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL COINS.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, a valuable collection of Oriental coins, comprising coins of the Khalifs, and of the various early Mahomedan dynasties of Asia and Egypt, Mongols, Othmanli, Parthian, Sassanian, Armenian, Persian, Indo-Scythic, Hindu, Sultans, and Emperors of Delhi, mohurs, Greek, Roman, Colonial and others.

Catalogues to be had on application.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 14, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE. THIS DAY, 14 DEC. AT 2 P.M.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell THIS DAY by Auction "bona fide" to the highest bidders a trial Consignment of handsome lacquered, bronzed and porcelain pedestal kerosine table lamps with duplex and single burners, prettily designed, ruby and amber colored glass and frosted and [illegible] glass domes and moons. Handsome 4, 3 and 1 light hanging lamps and lanterns for the drawing and dining rooms, and vestibules and verandahs, wall and billiard lamps, bed room and kitchen lamps. Hurricane lamps, &c. &c. Also a quantity of household furniture and fittings, &c.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, also unreservedly to the highest bidders, at 3 p.m. An assortment of (Sundries) of [illegible] lamps, glass, water filters, [illegible] liquor [illegible], Wines, Champagne, Whisky, Brandy, [illegible] provisions, &c. &c.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, December 14, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Amigo will sail to-day for Singapore and Hongkong at 4 p m.

THE s s Arara, 2,601 tons, Captain D Mackinlay, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE Coasting s s Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, cleared yesterday for Cutch Mandvie, &c, with a general cargo and 300 deck passengers.

THE s s Lord Londonderry, 1,565 tons, Captain W Arthur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with 3,664 tons of coals. She is consigned to Messrs J M Heyn and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Marmagao, &c, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain G Johnstone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Revd and Mrs Ebb, Mr E Druck, and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sattara, 821 tons, Captain T W Lewins, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col Twemlow, Lt Archer, Lt Windsor, Assist Apothecary Raymond, Mr Framji, and 104 deck passengers.

THE I G s s Investigator, which left Bombay on the 28th October, reports having met with a stormy weather in the Bay of Bengal, from Colombo to Port Blair, for three successive days, during which some of the planks of the paddle boxes and bowspirit were washed away. She left Colombo on the 9th and arrived at Port Blair on the 17th November.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Liverpool—Rev and Mrs H J Bruce, Miss Hattie L Bruce, Master Harold M Bruce; Miss Lillie H Bruce, Master George H Bruce, Miss Clara H Bruce, Mr W C Bushby, Rev J Blackstock, Mrs Blackstock, Miss Isabella Blackstock, Miss Anna G Blackstock and infant, Miss Connell, Miss Cameron, Miss Ethel Cooke, Miss Jessie Cooke, Mr and Mrs J M Dick, Mr. Forsyth, Rev D Finlayson, Miss Gault, Mr Charles Gordon, Mrs H C Hazan, Lieut Leader, Mrs Midwinter and child, Mr and Mrs H Molesworth, Mr G Molesworth, Mr Archibald B McFie, Mr A T Pitt, Rev Mrs Master Shillidy and infant, and Mr R G Webb.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Carthage..	1716	Frame........	B	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ Baghdad ..	809	Whitehead..	D	B I S N Co.
„ Kangra ..	1466	Ingram	F	B I S N Co.
„ Amigo..	771	Bruhn	K	Thowing & Co.
„ Assyria..	969	Robertson ...	L	M Mackenzie & Co.
„ Algoma ..	1892	Murray	M	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Arbib Brother	1738	Wiseman......	O	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Eden Hall..	2273	Jones	1	E Bates & Co.
„ Persia....	2317	Hutchinson.	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Singapore..	2131	Parodi........	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Culna	1469	Phillips	4	B I S N Co.
„ Teheran....	1670	Sams.........	5	P & O Co.
„ Bokhara....	2940	Case	6	P & O Co.
„ Imperatrix..	2440	Egger	7	A H L S N Co.
„ Melpomene	913	Perini	8	A H L S N Co
„ Arabia....	674	Tice	9	B I S N Co.
„ Thisbe	1811	Mahorsich...	10	A H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Busheer....	539	Simpson	15	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Persia (s)	Hutchinson.	Liverpool, Nov. 15.
13	Lord Londonderry (s)........	Arthur......	Cardiff. Nov. 13.
	Satara (s)	Lewins	Karachi, Dec. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Nurjahan (s)	Young	Calcutta, &c.
	Arara (s)...........	Mackinlay...	Karachi.
	Ellora (s)...........	Johnstone ...	Calcutta, &c.
	Arabia (s)..........	Tice	Marmagao, &c.
	Coromandel (s)	Reeves	London, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday Steamer Thisbe, for Trieste, &c.
„ Persia, for Liverpool, &c.

The steamer Hindoo, Captain Baker, cleared yesterday for Cutch Mandvie, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
9 Madura s ....Wood ....Moulmein, Dec. 4.
DEPARTURES.
Dec. 9.—Steamer Japan and Ship Terpsichore.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
11 Sirsa s .... Rangoon.
Pelican s.................. .... Calcutta.
Warora s................... .... Calcutta.
Dec. DEPARTURES.
10 M. Meanatchy s........ .... Singapore.
11 Peshwa s .... Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

(From James Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1717 City of Carthage (s), Frame.
2273 Eden Hall (s), Jones.
FOR LONDON VIA KARACHI.
1469 Kangra (s), Ingram.
FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
2440 Imperatrix (s), Eggar.
FOR HULL.
2131 Durham (s), Mathias.
FOR DUNKIRK.
1739 Arbib Brothers (s), Wiseman.
FOR GENOA.
2432 Singapore (s), Parodi.
1603 Twickenham (s), Cox.
FOR CHINA.
823 Amigo (s), Bruhn.
1697 Bokhara (s), Case.
1515 Kashgar (s), Gadd.
1571 Lombardy (s), Langborne.
1694 Malwa (s), Browne.
1947 Melpomene (s), Serini.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
1671 Teheran (s), Sams.
1671 Thibet (s), Preston.
1864 Thisbe (s).
FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.
1581 Glenochil (s), Hay.
FOR ADEN.
2168 Mirzapore (s), Harvey.
FOR KARACHI.
2602 Arara (s), Mackinlay.
1894 Aspatria (s), Veale.
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
H. M. S. Griffon, Blaxland.
I. M. S. Lawrence, Aves.
A. (Torpedo Boat), Perceval.
B. (Torpedo Boat), Page.
C. (Torpedo Boat), Butler.
E. (Torpedo Boat), Johnson.
F. (Torpedo Boat), Reeves.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

Nov. 25, Lycia (s), 2035 tons, from Clyde. via Karachi.
30, Persia (s), 2318 tons, from Liverpool.
Dec. 6, Clyde (s), 2193 tons, from Brindisi, P. and O. Left Aden Dec. 10.
6, Bisagno (s), 1474 tons, from Hongkong.
7, Gwalior (s), 1609 tons, from Hongkong, P. and O.
9, Clan Macdonald (s), 1716 tons, from Liverpool.
10, Electra (s), 2395 tons, from Hongkong, Lloyds.
11, Henzada (s), 1341 tons, from London, via Karachi.
Dora Forster (s), 1570 tons, from Rangoon.
Canton (s), 2044 tons, from Singapore, P. & O. Left Aden Dec. 9.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 10.

Cowie, Col, Bo, Offg Ins Genl of Ord, on duty from Poona.

John Edwards, Lt, Ms, 1 D C L I on leave from Madras.

DECEMBER 13.

Leader Lt, Bo, 2 B Middlesex off leave from England.

Wahab, Col, Bo, Lanc. Fuslrs. on leave from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 13.

Cowie, Col, Bo Offg Ins Genl of Ord on duty to Aden.

John Edwards, Lieut, Ms, 1 D C L I, on leave to England.

Paterson, Maj, Ms and Bo, Genl Staff on Insp duty to Aden.

Gordon Maj, 6 Bl Cav on med. cert. to England.

Cates, Depy Surg-Gl Bo, I M S, on inspection duty to Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 14th December, 1889.

1. The battery will parade at 4-15 this afternoon at the Apollo Bunder, and proceed to middle-ground Fort for drill at the 9 and 12-5 R M L Guns. Dress Uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin chain.

2. The Signalling Class will meet this morning on the Esplanade in front of the University Clock Tower, at 7.

3. Leave of absence for one month from the 1st Instant is granted to Bombardier H R Hoyles.

By Order,
J SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding. Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 14th December, 1889.

1. The Officers will wear mourning for the late Captain Freeborn until the 11th proximo.

2. The Battalion will parade at 4-45. this evening at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground.—Red Uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C. Officers detailed for that purpose. Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram cars this evening as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School.—One double and one single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.

St. Peter's School.—One single car leaves P. and O. Dockyard, at 4 p.m.

3. There will be a meeting of "D" Company at the Telegraph Quarters after the Commandant's Parade this evening. All members are requested to attend.

4. There will be class-firing for "D" Company at Cooria on Monday the 16th Instant. Train leaves Boree Bunder, at 5-30 a-m. There will also be practice for the Regimental Competition. Section Commanders will notify to their sections accordingly.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

5. There will be Competition practice at the Riding School from 7 o'clock this morning. All members are invited to attend. Plain clothes.

6. The Squadron will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face on Tuesday at 6-45 a. m. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. L. H.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

SILVER was 1-16d. lower in London yesterday at 44 1-16d. per oz. Reuter and private telegrams quoting the same price. Rupee Securities come ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination at £69½ and £72⅛ respectively compared with Tuesday's quotations, those sent at Wednesday having been mutilated. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher at 97⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼, say to 107⅞. The Indian Council placed three extra lakhs of Wire Transfers in Calcutta at 1s. 4 15-16d., which is 1-32d. above the rate obtained at the regular allotments on Wednesday. In Paris, French Rentes were unchanged at 88½; Exchange in London was rather easier at fcs. 25·22½. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £100,000 in Silver and £80,000 in Gold to this port; and £10,000 of each metal to Calcutta.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of one per cent. in the Bank's Reserve, which thus stood on Wednesday at 39 per cent. of the liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 5 per cent., and in the market rates of discount there had been no further change.

In the General Produce markets the only change reported is a decline of ½d. per cental in spot Soft Red Wheat in Liverpool at 6s. 8½d. exquay, other quotations for Wheat and Seeds coming unaltered.

Cotton closed steady in Liverpool last evening; Surats quiet; an increase in business being shown by the total Sales, which amounted to 12,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, all round; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for December, and December-January deliveries, and 1-32d. up in all more distant positions. The day's Imports were 27,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 10⅛ cents.; but March Futures were 3 points higher at 10·23 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 40,000 bales on Wednesday, and 27,000 bales yesterday, and the total arrivals since the opening of the new season compare as follows with those of the previous two years for the same period:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts...	27,000	33,000	30,000
Five days' do. ...	203,000	213,000	166,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,543,000	3,064,000	3,531,000

Our local market for the staple has remained steady at previous quotations, all round, and a moderate business has transpired to-day, consisting principally of Bengals, at Rs. 178 to Rs. 191; Julgaum, at Rs. 205-6; Akola, at Rs. 207; and Khangaum Ginned, at 217½; together with small parcels of Barsee, at Rs. 225; Oojein, at Rs. 196½-6⅝; and Pachora, at Rs. 199, all ready new stuff; but for future delivery there is still no inquiry.

WHEAT continues out of request for export and few transactions have transpired to-day; but dealers are not open to make any concession in price, and quotations remain as before.

SEEDS.—Only a small business has been reported in *Linseed*, *Rapeseed*, *Gingelly*, and in other descriptions nothing to speak of is doing; but the feeling remains steady, and quotations for all descriptions are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton................................	4,644	bales.
Wheat..................................	30,742	cwt.
Linseed	3,866	„
Rapeseed...............................	1,720	„
Gingelly	9,140	„
Ground Nuts	1,270	„

FREIGHTS.—A rather firmer feeling has been apparent in this market, but, as usual on mail day, little fresh business has been done, and rates generally show no quotable change.

EXCHANGE.—A fair business has transpired today in Bank remittance at our quotations for December, and 1-32d. higher for January-February; but the latter rate was not obtainable in the afternoon. Some private Paper has been placed at 1s. 5 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but the market closed with a weaker feeling, Banks being more inclined to buy than to sell. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic..............	1s. 4 ⅞d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.........	1s. 5 1-32d	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Francs	1·80.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a stronger feeling and some approved movement in this market to-day, and Fours for cash advanced to 98⅛, although the rate from Calcutta came only 98⅛ to 5-16; while for the next account 98⅜ has been quoted; and 98⅝ for the February settlement. At closing, however, the price for money had receded to 98 7-16; the rate for 4½ per cent. being still 102½ nominal.

SHARES.—There has been but little doing in this market on any line, but the feeling with regard to Cotton Mill scrip still favours buyers, and we note a decline of Rs. 10 each in Khatao Mucconjee, Ripon, and Swadeshi, at Rs. 575, Rs. 1,115, and Rs. 300, respectively; Soonderdas, however, are higher to the same extent, at Rs. 425. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 940 per share.

SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I,
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.,
201, MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS.

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HURJIMULL AND CO.,
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DEALERS in DIAMOND, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Persian Carpets, Cashmere Shawls, China Silks, Indian Curios, Rampore Chudders, Travancore Silverware and every kind of Indian Art work, Original Ispahan Pottery.

Inspection solicited.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
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JUST RECEIVED!
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
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CHRISTMAS
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NEW YEAR CARDS!

From the First Manufacturers at only ½ anna to Rs. 4-8 each.

The following Selections have been carefully sorted, and are now offered at such low rates that competition is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE:—

THE FIVE-RUPEE PACKET.—32 handsome Cards. Every design different. Only Re. 1.

THE TEN-RUPEE PACKET.—20 beautiful Cards. Every design different. The grandest offer ever made. Only Rs. 2.

THE TWENTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very elegant Cards. Every design different. A splendid assortment. Only Rs. 4.

THE FIFTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very choic Cards in Satin, Silk, Fringed, Embossed, &c. Only Rs. 10. The Most Extraordinary Value Ever Offered!

Money returned at once if not approved of.

MILLER AND CO.,
13½ Esplanade Row, East, Calcutta.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LALLA—Bai Goolbai, widow of Burjorjee Pestonjee Lalla, aged 82. Funeral will take place at 8 a.m. to-day at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday, Frere Road, Fort.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINLAY—December 5, at St. Leonards, Sussex, the wife of J F Finlay, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

HOCKADAY—December 6, at Purneah, the wife of Mr. J Hockaday, of a son

PETERS—December 2, at Bohallie, Assam, Mrs Charles Peters, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TROLLOPE—PRESTAGE—November 30, at Jellapahar, Arthur Grant Trollope, 2nd Lieutenant, The Buffs, to Anna Georgina, youngest daughter of F Prestage, Esq, "The Dingle," Darjeeling.

DEATH.

PAPPLE—December 11, at Allahabad, Mr James Papple, Manager of Beako & Co, Allahabad, aged 39 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889.

IT was announced the other day that immediately after the production of a new comic opera, on which he has been engaged for some time past, Mr. W. S. Gilbert will start for India. There is scarcely one in the long list of our cold-weather visitors whose presence in India will awaken greater interest than his. The works which have made his and Sir Arthur Sullivan's names famous in two hemispheres have already met with adequate interpreters in the chief of the Indian cities. "Patience" and the "Mikado," "Ruddigore" and "Pinafore" have been presented to Indian audiences in a fashion which has at least whetted the appetite for the more effective representations that they have hoped to see later on at the Savoy. Portions, indeed, of the Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire have been so well done by non-professional interpreters in Bombay and in Simla, that it is almost a pity that Mr. Gilbert will not have an opportunity of seeing how enthusiastically his work has been studied in this country. All the same, we do not suggest that the amateur talent or any other talent of Bombay should offer up, for the entertainment of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, a new sacrifice on the altar of comic opera. He would probably tell us, if he were approached on the subject, that he is coming here to enjoy himself, and not to listen to his own librettos. It is equally probable that he would repudiate any intention of gathering by the way material for use in future operas. For Sir Arthur Sullivan, who is understood to be busy just now upon what his friends call a serious opera, does not come with him, and we should expect the two collaborators to work together to the end of the chapter. On some other occasion, if Mr. Gilbert enjoys his visit as we all hope he will, we may expect to have the composer and the librettist in our midst. Sir Arthur Sullivan might find in Indian music the theme for an air or two which would arrest the attention of a Savoy audience. Sounds which are the bane of our midnight hours would in his hands have some other use than the trial of human endurance, and we should try not to think him mad if he were to cross the seas in order to hear for himself how the Indian musician makes the night merry to himself and maddening to his neighbours.

Meantime, however, we have to do with Mr. Gilbert alone. We shall welcome him, but, if he will let us say so, with misgivings. The inventor of comic opera is an artist whose note-book is always open, and Mr. Gilbert is the last of his order to leave his at home. There is a guilty consciousness abroad that if once Mr. Gilbert takes pencil in hand in these latitudes some of us will suffer from it to the profit of boisterous audiences at the Savoy. We have so long indulged in making sport of each other that we cannot well accustom ourselves to handing over the task to anyone else, not even to Mr. Gilbert. Not that he would use material that he might pick up in our bungalows for a new edition of the "Wicked World," or even for a "Palace of Truth" reared upon a new model. But the types of character in our society are too pronounced to pass unnoticed by an old dramatic hand, and half the people in the first Indian station that has the honour of entertaining Mr. Gilbert will do so with forebodings lest they should see Dustypore reproduced at the Savoy when next they take long leave in England. We can, indeed, imagine a good many of our neighbours entering into a conspiracy of silence concerning many things when they learn that the inventor of the "Mikado" is about. Who will undertake, for example, that the sponsor for the "Three Little Maids from School" shall hear nothing while he is here about the Three Commissioners who had to come to this Presidency before they could learn what a mamlatdar was? Here, if any of us could be so indiscreet as to tell him so, is a title and a topic for ready use. Half London, including Dr. Cameron, Mr. Alfred Baumann, and Sir John Gorst, would rush to the Savoy to learn how many fingers a mamlatdar has, if "the Mamlatdar" were to take the place of the Mikado in that pretty little theatre, where you may sometimes hear things much funnier than anything they tell you in the House of Commons, even when Mr. Baumann is on his feet. This, in truth, is not the time which we should have chosen for Mr. Gilbert's coming in our midst if the choice had been left with us. What if some one were to tell him that it is the custom for Indian Judges sitting *in banco*—as we call it when the Court dines in public at other people's expense—to rise in all their dignity and shake the dust from their wigs at whoever ventures to differ from the Government. We feel in looking back upon local history that the safest thing to do with Mr. Gilbert when we get him, will be to take him as far away as we can, planting him in the jungle, and leaving him in the care of shikaris who may let him be devoured by large game, but will tell him nothing about the doings and the misdoings of men in our midst whose names are too precious for us to permit them to become the sport of Savoy audiences. Let us at least, following a traditional custom of the Indian Shikari, tell him that if he wants good khubber he must go far away. We cannot with equanimity think of a Commissioner of a Division being presented in the next comic opera in the guise of a Lord High Executioner, or even of an equally dignified officer being made to rehearse in words by Mr. Gilbert to the music of Sir Arthur Sullivan "How he came to be a Chief Secretary," to say nothing of telling what he did when he became one. With a sincerity quickened by worldly wisdom we might recommend a librettist in search of material for a comic opera to journey amongst the Native States rather than to stay where the temptation to conspire against the dignity of the Governor-in-Council would be too strong.

Whether the States were large or small the material would be equally abundant. Our Residency system, too long the subject of serious treatment, might with advantage alike to comic opera and to British policy be taken in hand by Mr. Gilbert. Provided the Resident or the Political Agent were made sufficiently monstrous and the Chief and his Kharbari meekly impracticable enough, more might be made known to the world concerning this interesting feature of our rule than Government resolutions and administration reports have yet revealed. If we could be sure that a discerning London public, on seeing the word "*Khutput*" in big letters on the play bills would not declare it to be a new Indian pickle, that might be suggested to Mr. Gilbert as a fruitful theme for dramatic treatment. Thus in the uncertain genealogies of the princely families Mr. Gilbert might find more than enough material to work upon. Now and again the devices by which Chiefs or their Ranis make sure that their *gadis* shall never want an heir of some sort remind us that Offenbach threw away golden opportunities when he went to a German Principality for suggestions for a satire on the ways of High Mightinesses and Serenities. We have our own Gerolsteins not far away, and if we could make sure that Mr. Gilbert would not put Sir Lepel Griffin in the picture we should like to see one of them limned by his competent hand. Perhaps, after all, Mr. Gilbert's method of presenting Indian society to the public at home would be a useful addition to what has been done in quite another fashion by Sir Edwin Arnold. We do not want to see the "Light of Asia" shed through the contorting medium of Mr. Gilbert's wit. But there are methods of presenting life and manners which, in Shelley's halting but expressive phrase, "make faint with too much secret," and Mr. Gilbert may be relied on to take us far away from that. Japanese civilisation has not suffered in Western estimation since the "Mikado" fixed it in curiously distorted form in the imagination of the English play-goer. If Mr. Gilbert take the theme in hand we shall all watch the experiment with a genuine interest provided that he choose our neighbours and not ourselves for his victims. At all events we shall need to be on our best behaviour while a chiel of his kind is among us taking notes. The Bombay Corporation, now that it has resisted the temptation to wear badges and make itself smart, is perhaps much too ordinary a body to claim his attention. But the Congress must not forget that Mr. Gilbert is the author of "The Happy Land," and that we have no Lord Chamberlain here who can protect Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Hume, and Babu Surendranath Banerjee from presentation in a riotous breakdown dance, like that in which Mr. Gilbert associated Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Ayrton many years ago. Mr. Gilbert is in search of novelties and of extravagancies, and people with a leaning towards those things should be careful what contribution they make to his notebook.

THE Government of Bombay and seven of the Municipalities of the Presidency have been invited by the Chief Commissioner of Burma on behalf of the Municipal Committee of Rangoon to send—the Government two representatives, and the Municipalities] one representative each, to be present at the opening of the new drainage and water-works of that city by H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor on the 23rd December. Bombay, Karachi, Baroda, Poona, Surat, Sholapur, and Aurungabad are the cities included in this invitation. Mr. Edwin Ault, C.E., the Engineer of the Works, kindly invites the gentlemen who may attend the opening ceremony to be his guests during their stay in Rangoon. It appears that during the last year and a half drainage works have been carried out in Rangoon at a cost of thirty lakhs of rupees. The Shone hydro-pneumatic system has been chosen as most suitable by the city of Rangoon, which is built on a plain little above the level of the river and the adjacent sea. The special advantage of the system which bears the name of Mr. Isaac Shone is that it is independent of gravitation for the discharge of the contents of the sewer main, and ejects the matter placed in it by the force of compressed air, pumped into it underground from pipes communicating with distant force pumps. There is no escape of gas or foul smells at the points where the lateral sewers communicate beneath the roads with the main sewer pipe. The system is in use in the House of Commons, and has been adopted in Warrington. The experiment now about to be tried in Rangoon will have especial interest for Bombay where it has been thought of as suitable for the peculiar conditions attendant on the contemplated drainage of Colaba. Mr. Baldwin Latham, who is now on his way to this city to confer with the Municipal Executive in respect to the many problems of Bombay drainage, will doubtless be asked his opinion on the subject, with which, of course, he has become acquainted in England. The Municipal Commissioner inspected the Shone system in operation in Warrington, where the conditions are somewhat similar to those which have to be dealt with in Colaba. The Bombay Government, we regret to hear, have not availed themselves of the invitation to send a representative to view the system at work in Rangoon. Had Mr. Little been sent, he would have doubtless obtained information which might have been useful to all the Municipalities in Western India. Whether Bombay and the other Municipalities will also allow the opportunity to pass unimproved, remains to be seen.

THE Lahore paper shows an interest in Bombay Volunteer matters which would be commendable were it tempered with discretion. It seems that our contemporary some time ago suggested that as there was a great demand for Volunteers to man the guns in the defences of Bombay, Eurasians might be enrolled to supplement the Volunteer Artillery, which, as it quite accurately remarks, is at present composed of Europeans only. The subject has in the interval been very fully discussed in the Corps, who have had every opportunity of showing what they think of this particular method of recruiting the Volunteer force in Bombay. It is known that the existence of the Corps as at present constituted would be imperilled if any change were made that was calculated to reduce its physical efficiency. For it is from that point of view alone that there is any need to approach the question, and so approached there can be but one answer to the suggestion which the *Civil and Military Gazette* somewhat unnecessarily puts forward. If, as our contemporary notifies, the Bombay Military authorities say it would be a waste of time to form a Eurasian Volunteer battery as men of this class are physically incapable of working heavy guns, the decision is one which will pass unquestioned by everyone who has a knowledge of the physical requirements of an Artillery Corps. The Volunteer Artillery would pass as a *corps d'elite* even in England, and any body of Volunteers that might be enrolled beside them would stand at a disadvantage which the Eurasians would not do wisely in courting. To say that the Volunteer movement in Bombay is not as flourishing as it might be would be very little to the purpose if it were true. Its state would not be more flourishing if a weak battery were put by the side of the strong one which Major Roughton has brought to such a state of efficiency. The question is not one of race or of prejudice, except so far as it is one of prejudice against the lowering of the standard of physical requirements in a Corps which must consist exclusively of strong men.

PERSONALLY says the *Echo*, Lord Harris the new Governor of Bombay, is a tall, lithe, swarthy, good-looking man. He enjoys that happy commingling of everything in his outward and visible being which suggests that he is something. One of our contemporaries has insinuated that Lord Harris knows nothing, and that Mr. Stanhope is glad to be rid of him. We like to take a man by his works; and it is undeniable that when anything of interest was "on" in the House of Commons about the Army, Lord Harris was certain to be in the Peer's Gallery. An Under-Secretary who cared nothing for duties would not pass an evening voluntarily in the Peer's Gallery of the House of Commons.

A BASE and wanton outrage has been perpetrated in the Zoological Zone of the Victoria Gardens. A spotted cat was found *in extremis* from poison. Mr. Steele upon examining the body found that death had been occasioned by the administration of a vegetable poison, probably strychnine.

MR. S. D. SASSOON, of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., has joined the Board of Directors of the Oriental Life Assurance Company.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction, with an *ad-interim* injunction, restraining Hoshungjee Sorabjee Kotwal and other native dealers from selling or exporting for sale a colourable imitation of Stephens and Company's "Blue-black ink," in jars and bottles bearing labels and trade marks similar to those of the latter firm.

IF the Anti-Opium Society want a new field for their operation they should turn their attention to China, for this is what a Customs Commissioner in one of the Chinese ports has recently written:—"I am of opinion that the increasing production of the native drug is steadily decreasing the demand for the Indian product. At what rate this decrease will proceed, and what will be the effect on foreign trade and exchange and on the imperial revenue, remains to be seen; but there can be no doubt this phase of the China trade is one of the first importance."

THE salary of the Chief Engineer of the E. I. R is Rs. 2,000 a month—it would appear from the *Indian Engineering*—an emolument which contrasts very favourably with the Rs. 950 paid by Government on the N.-W. Railway for similar duties on a line which is somewhat longer and [illegible].

THE political branch of the Beluchistan Agency is, so it is said, about to undergo some change in the disposition of officers, and an augmentation is to be made in the existing numbers. To each of the political agencies at Quetta, Thob and Thal Chotiali, an assistant is to be appointed to help the Political Agent. News has been received from England that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the appointment of a Second Assistant to the Agent Governor-General in Beluchistan. Lieutenant F. W. Macdonald has been appointed.

THE clerks who accompanied the Anglo-Siamese Mission will not proceed further than Rangoon, but will, in consequence of some difficulties experienced in connection with transport arrangements, return to Calcutta almost immediately.

THE Indian *Daily News* makes the following sensible observation upon the freaks of Babu Sarandranath Banajee at the Calcutta meeting last week:—"The native gentlemen who have spoken to us on the subject seem to have had their eyes opened in a way that will leave them less to regret the temporary results of the meeting as regards its special objects. They begin to see that there is danger in the 'reserves of strength' which filled an old man with hope when he saw a star in the East. It has become evident to them that 'voting solid' to order without any reason, and even against all reasons, is an element of danger which they have never realised until brought face to face with it, as they were on Friday afternoon. They can now see that though there is a prophecy that a nation may be Born in a day, it will require some longer period to give it that political education which is necessary to self-government. There is nothing more dangerous to a state."

TORLALAI KHAN of Shahzadagai, who had been one of the leading opponents of Umra Khan of Jandol, has now, owing to the latter's success in Bajaur, fled for safety to Peshawar. Umra Khan has, however, arrested his brother-in-law and made over Rabat to Abdulla Khan, the late Governor. A great deal of loot from Rabat has fallen into Umra Khan's hands.

THE perpetual squabbles that have for so long occurred periodically in the French Cabinet, through the mixing of the duties of the Ministries for Marine and the Colonies, have culminated in the resignation of Admiral Krantz on some question connected with Tonquin. He is succeeded by a M. Barbey, who, though once in the naval service, is to all intents and purposes a civilian. It is said that although the Navy will almost to a man regret Admiral Krantz' resignation, his brother Ministers will not be sorry to get rid of a colleague who was too conscientious for them.

SIR SYDNEY WATERLOW'S gift to the people of London of Lauderdale House, is a very munificent one. The grounds are well timbered and very picturesque, and the views beautiful. The history of the house is an interesting one, having once been inhabited by Nell Gywnne, and afterwards by the celebrated Duke of Lauderdale, and was supposed to have been built at the time of the Restoration. The house has no architectural pretensions, and has been very much modernised. Since Sir Sydney Waterlow gave up living there, the house has been used as a Convalescent Home for St. Bartholomew's Hospital and was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1872. The house was at one time inhabited by Lord Westbury, and during his tenancy an old fashioned satin shoe was found hidden in the roof which he always affirmed must have belonged to Nell Gwynne.

THE Bishop of Chester, Dr. Jayne, has been telling the people of Stockport that he has two ambitions—one is to manage a public-house on the best principles, and the other is to write a firstrate novel. In a speech in praise of novels he said, he knew no atmosphere more wholesome to breathe, and he was not aware of anything better, when jaded and out of temper, than to pass into a new world, under the thoroughly salubrious influence of such a mind and character as those of Sir Walter Scott.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in December, between Mr. W. P. Robertson, eldest son of Mr. Robertson, 17, Royal Circus, Edinburgh, and Augusta, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Babington, of Brooklands, Hants, late 7th Hussars.

THE story of the German gentleman who tried in vain to send across the English telegraph wires the harmless German adverb *damit* (Anglicè, "therewith" or "in addition to"), has been capped by one in which the famous conductor Mr. Theodore Thomas was concerned. As the programme for a series of choral concerts he wrote the message "Creation, Redemption, Damnation," and the clerk flatly refused to forward it. He relented, however, when Mr. Thomas gave the full title of Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust."

OF all the gifts which the Duchess of Sparta received on her marriage, that of her brother the Emperor William was the most splendid, being a diadem and necklace of large turquoises, all selected stones, set in magnificent diamonds. One of the presents of the Empress Frederick was a silver tea-service which once belonged to Queen Anne, and which, being a perfect specimen of the household plate of that period, is worth more than its weight in gold. The Queen gave a tea-service of rare old Derby blue china, the sugar-basin being of rock crystal.

THE members of the Japanese deputation who have been sent to India by their Government to study the systems of Indian agriculture have arrived in Calcutta.

LORD MOUNT-CASHELL has not lived to the advanced age his father did, for he has died at the comparatively early age of sixty-four. His venerable father died in October 1883, when in his ninety-second year, a few days before his intended second marriage! The family traces its descent from Stephen Moore, who was a friend of William III., and lent him on his arrival in England as Prince of Orange 3,000*l*., which was never repaid. The new Earl is the brother of the peer just deceased, and inherits the twelve thousand acres in counties Cork and Tipperary which he possessed; but the new Earl, through his wife, a Smyth of Ballynatray, near Youghal, is possessed of nearly eight thousand acres in county Waterford. If the rents of the two properties were properly paid, Lord and Lady Mount-Cashell might be possessed of nearly 10,000*l*. a year, which is a rather large income for an Irish peer.

MADAME PATTI'S hair is not, as has been stated, blonde. It is dark auburn and the change suits her admirably.

IT is currently reported in diplomatic circles that Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky have definitely agreed to a proposal, favourably regarded by the Czar, that the Pope and the King of Denmark shall be requested to arbitrate concerning the extent of the spheres of Russian and Austrian influence in the Balkans. The question was mooted by the German Emperor when at Osborne, and her Majesty is said to have used her influence in order to persuade the King of Denmark to accept the delicate mission about to be intrusted to him.

THERE is one happy corner in the earth in which speech and writing are not held to be the only test of capacity, and that is the Central Provinces. Colonel Doveton, says Mr. Alexander Mackenzie the Chief Commissioner, in his resolution on the annual report of the head of the Forest Department, "is not perhaps very ready either with his pen or his tongue, but he knows the province thoroughly from end to end, and understands its forest conditions and requirements as no other living authority does." It seems ungenerous, after this, for the Lahore paper, apparently in *pleine connaissance de cause*, to say sly things about the sort of letters which Colonel Doveton writes, or to talk about the brilliant flashes of silence which adorn his conversation.

But it is just possible that before the noble army of modistes and florists be snuffed out of existence they will bend their energies to designing something lasting as well as pretty to keep their memories green and perhaps even save themselves from destruction. Our Lady correspondent writes:—Messrs. Jay and Co.'s windows in Regent Street have some examples of beautiful and lasting dinner and evening dresses from the Paris Exhibition. A mauve crepe, designed simply in semi-classic style that suits the soft clinging texture, was relieved by a scarf of white moire silk, embroidered in gold. Another beautiful dress of white moire over white satin was trimmed with the prettiest white and gold tassel bells. A Medicis collar, edged with the tassel bells and lined with white satin, looked as if it would suit one of us who is well endowed with neck. Medicis collars are the rage in every thing, and I must say, however unnatural they are for summer fashions, they are just the thing for winter wear, when a chill, nor'-easter whistles around our heads, and lifting up our back hair brutally chaps the exposed tips of our unprotected ears. Grey Persian lamb is the favourite lining in the high collars and fronts of coats, but beaver is also very much used. I saw a dark green velvet dress in Bond Street made quite simple and with two rows of beaver across the front breadth that simulated an under-skirt. A smart little green cloth coat, faced and lined with beaver, and a green felt hat with soft wide brim and long [illegible] feathers to match the [illegible] completed the costume [illegible]. [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE GASWORKERS' STRIKE.

INCREASING EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The men on strike have issued a manifesto in which they protest against the rumoured intention to employ soldiers in the gasworks. This, they say, would lead to a social revolution.

Pickets are intercepting the non-Unionist workmen and the public excitement is growing.

STRIKERS SUPPLANTED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The strike continues, but without disturbance. Outsiders have been brought in to supplant the men on strike, and work is proceeding. The chief difficulty now will probably be in connection with coaling.

DEATH OF CUTHBERT BEDE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Rev. E. Bradley, better known as Cuthbert Bede, is dead.

DEATH OF ROBERT BROWNING.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Robert Browning who was taken suddenly ill at Venice a few days ago, died at ten o'clock last night. He passed away quietly and without pain.

THE REASSEMBLY OF PARLIAMENT.

The date of the reassembling of Parliament has been fixed for the eleventh of February.

THE SUAKIN AND BERBER ROUTE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Sheikhs have expressed a willingness to assist in opening the trade between Suakin and Berber.

RUSSIAN HOSTILITY TO BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.

The St. Petersburg *Official Journal* complains of the quotation of the Bulgarian loan upon the Vienna Stock Exchange as an undoubted infraction of the Berlin Treaty.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN CONGRESS AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The *Daily News* expects that the Indian Congress will resent the refusal of Lord Cross to propose legislation as advised by the Civil Public Service Commission as also his Lordship's refusal to entertain the idea of holding simultaneous examinations in England and India.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

The Australian Federation Conference will meet probably in Melbourne in February.

DEATH OF MR. BROWNING.

Mr. Browning, the poet and author, is dead.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.

The law courts here have had to be closed owing to the Judges suffering from influenza, which is also affecting schools and theatres. The influenza epidemic has produced similar results at Dantzic.

FOUR SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

One soldier of the Buffs and three of the Leinster Regiment have been arrested in connection with the murder of a native, near Dumdum, in November. One of them has made a statement implicating himself and others in the case.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 13.

The shooting was again fairly interesting.

"The Native Infantry Officers' Prize," 500 yards—Jamedar Itt Mether, 7th Bombay Infantry, scored 33 points; Jamedar Lal Khan, 9th Bombay Infantry, 29 points; and Jamedar Shaik Hassum, 14th Bombay Infantry, 29 points.

"The Rao of Cutch Prize"—9th Bombay Infantry, 110 points; 23rd Bombay Infantry, 1st team, 107 points; and 23rd Bombay Infantry, 3rd team, 105 points.

"The Baroda Stakes," 400 and 500 yards—Fifer Joseph Antone, 26th Bombay Intantry, 66 points; Private Malogirao Sanlay, 16th Bombay Infantry, 66 points; Lance-Naik Harmat Sukool, 16th Bombay Infantry, 66 points; and Lance-Naik Bahooray Soorway, 9th Bombay Infantry, 64 points.

"The Rifle Gathering," 200 yards—Havildar Syed Hoosein, 19th Bombay Infantry, 31 points; Havildar Fasuldin, 3rd Beloochis, 31 points; Havildar Fatty Toolaskar, 2nd Grenadiers, 31 points; Naik Fatty Ali, 3rd Beloochis, 30 points; Jamedar Lal Khan, 9th Bombay Infantry, 30 points; and Colour-Havildar Jacob Ezekiel, 12th Bombay Infantry, 30 points.

"The Rifle Gathering," 300 yards—Lance-Naik Bahooray Soorway, 9th Bombay Infantry, 32 points; Private Fatydia, 3rd Beloochis, 31 points; Havildar Abdul Kather, 9th Bombay Infantry, 31 points; and Lance-Naik Jackey D'Souza, 9th Bombay Infantry, 31 points.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT SECRETARYSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

Mr. Harvey James has resumed the Secretaryship, Legislative Department, on his return from leave.

THE ANGLO-SIAM COMMISSION.

Mr. Ney Ellias was still at Fort Stedman on the 9th instant, but ready to start for the Siam boundary.

CAPTAIN HEXT ON AN INSPECTIN TOUR.

Captain Hext shortly proceeds from Bombay to Calcutta and thence to Burma on inspection duty.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

Captain Younghusband, who has recently explored the passes to the north of Kashmir, is expected to arrive at Jammu in a few days.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Deane will be confirmed as head of the Army Remount Department in place of the late Colonel Ben Williams.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

It is now considered certain that the Amir will winter in Afghan Turkestan.

THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

Sir R. Sandeman starts for the Zhob Country and the Gomal Pass on the 19th instant. He proceeds down the Zhob river till it joins the Gomal stream, and thence through the pass. He takes, as an escort, one mountain battery, one cavalry, and one infantry regiment. The work he goes to settle will probably take two months to accomplish.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Sir Chas. Crosthwaite, in moving that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee on the organization and administration of municipalities of the Central Provinces be passed, remarked that it was found necessary to legislate, not with the intention of materially changing the constitution of municipalities, but because the existing Act of 1873 was no longer sufficient to meet the requirements of administration by that Act. A great deal was left to be done by Government; but now conditions were changed, and it was expedient that the responsibility of governing towns should rest more extensively on municipal committees, and their powers should be capable of more independent exercise.

In regard to the suggestion by some whose opinion was asked that, owing to so much progress being made by municipalities, alteration should be made in their constitution by providing that a larger proportion of the members of the Committee should be persons other than salaried officers of Government, the Select Committee decided against it. The law is that not less than two-fifths of the members of the Committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of Government. If people wish to elect a majority of such officers, they should be allowed to do so within certain limits. In the present Bill this rule applies in every case, whether appointments are made by election or nomination. Considering the circumstances in the Central Provinces, it is considered inexpedient to enact that non-official members of the Committee shall in all cases be more than two-fifths of the whole committee.

The speaker then went on to observe that as municipalities will now be relieved of the obligation of maintaining police, whether in part or wholly, on condition that the municipality shall apply to legitimate objects a sum not exceeding the cost of such police establishment.

In regard to the provisions regarding the powers of a committee for sanitary and other purposes, and regarding offences against municipal law, the speaker said that it is expedient to confer those powers by express enactment, and not leave them to be provided for by rules, as municipal committees would necessarily seldom be equal to the task of framing rules in such matters. The same with respect to definition and punishment of offences under the Act.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, in moving that the Bill to make better provision for conservancy in villages in the Central Provinces be passed, said that it is based on the principle that village sanitation can best be carried out with the co-operation of the villagers themselves, and the measure has been framed with a view of enabling the authorities to enlist on the side of sanitary reform, local knowledge, and popular sympathies, and to make use of the power of Local Self-Government which has always existed amongst village communities.

Both Bills were passed.

Sir Alex. Wilson took his seat to-day for the first time.

THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

BENARES CITY, Dec. 10.

At Mirzapur a large Congress meeting was held yesterday, presided over by Moulvi Abdul Jabbur. The Honourable Pandit Ajudhianath explained the aims and objects of the Congress. A resolution expressing sympathy with the Congress was passed. Seventeen Hindu, Mahomedan, and Christian delegates were elected.

NADIAD, Dec. 11.

A meeting was held here to elect delegates for the Congress, Rao Saheb Purshotumdas Viharidas presiding. The Hon'ble Sirdar Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Veharidas and Messrs. Goverdhandas, Jaisefalee Jamadar, Girdhurdas Harilal, and Sankulchand were elected delegates.

RAVER, Dec. 13.

Raja Rowsab Rughoonathrao Jezkrishnarow Deshmook, Mahadevrao Vishnoo Chalarow, Deweedass Dewlal, and Dazaldas Koonjlall are attending the Congress.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TRINCOMALEE, Dec. 13.

H. M. S. Boadicea left for Madras this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	4 9-16
The Manchester Market was firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ " "	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	88¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69¼
4½ per cent. "	72¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅞
Bar Silver	44 1-16d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £19,600,000, decrease, £400,000; public deposits £4,300,000, decrease, £100,000; other deposits, £26,000,000, decrease, £600,000; other securities, £20,400,000, decrease, £1,000,000; notes and gold, £12,000,000, increase, £1,000,000. The Bank's reserve was 39 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, December 16—Barometer still rises in the greater part of the Peninsula, but is falling in the whole of the northern and central parts of India and Burma. The fall is rapid in Punjab and Sind, and disturbance is probably forming there. Area highest pressure is now overlying Rajputana, the Centeral Provinces, and the Deccan, and lowest pressure the east of Ceylon. There are southwesterly wind at Peshawur, and variable breezes in other parts of the Punjab. Elsewhere the wind direction is little changed. The mean temperature is below normal, except in the Punjab, where the weather is warmer than usual, with a cloudy sky and inclined to greater cloudiness, except in the Peninsula, where it is very fine. Thunderstorm has given one inch rain at Colombo. No rain in any other station.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Dec. 12.

10 p.m.	72·9

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

6 a.m.	68·4
10 a.m.	74·0
2 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	78·3

Ball programmes with a little mirror are a new and useful idea. It is true, sayes our Lady correspondent, one does not get a very exhaustive view of oneself in them—I caught a glimpse of one eye and that did not look very straight. But I daresay they are clear enough to reflect a smut if it came on a prominent part—say the end of the nose—and in this way the mirror programme would be a boon. For women who love to see how time flies even in the ball room, there are exquisite little watches set around with jewels on bangle bracelets. These are decorative and useful too—a garter on the same style but with elastic wire wove silver band, seemed an unnecessary adjunct to one's toilet, unless it was made to register one's steps instead of the flight of time.

A COLUMN may still be sent into the North of the Lushai country from the Kachar side, but Mr. Quinton's views will be first awaited.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

MINERVA sprung fully equipped from the helmet of Imperial Jove; Aphrodite clad in her own sunny tresses rose on the curl of a wave; Iris wrapped herself in a home-made mantle cut out of a disused rainbow, and no classic chronicler or society herald of that day records that any of these leaders of Olympic fashion were in the least dissatisfied with their attire, or sought to modify or develope it. But alas! for us, poor moderns, even those amongst us who like Minerva are turned out with complete trousseaux by the liberal hand of a Jove-like parent, are not always contented with themselves and their appearance. They are always finding fault with the style of their helmets, or the fit of their breastplates, or the temper of their spear-tops, or the shape of their shields.

* * *

And the modern Iris too is equally unhappy in her costume, and wants, every month almost, a brand new rainbow cut up into an ulster, a dolman, or a Russian cloak. She even, of late, goes so far as to say that stripes are unbecoming, and she would prefer a crossbar for a change; in fact, if she were to be pleased, I believe, she would like to keep pace with the times in a Tartan rainbow of the Clan MacDuff plaid, or to wear a Stuart shawl in sympathy with the Mary Queen of Scots Exhibition of pictures at Messrs. Agnew's, in Old Bond Street.

* * *

Our new Aphrodites, too, are always more or less on strike. They think hair "out of the water" is too childish, and even "the Langtry plait" will not content them, and they must be powdered and patched *a la Pompadour* and go in for manicure and pedicure, massage and hypnotism, and have a set of nerves disordered enough to keep a college of physicians in good practice.

* * *

Talking to me of women's dress, a widower, the owner of three growing girls, lamented that there was no finality about ladies' clothing—it was always being made up, and falling to pieces, or getting out of date; and I could only agree, with a sigh that it was quite true, and a mournful fact for all women, for wives and unattached spinsters, as well as for widows and widowers with rising families, to contemplate.

* * *

But again, if our clothing, like the garments of the Children of Israel in the desert, never wore out, or if like Minerva and Iris and Aphrodite we were contented to appear always in the same shield and helmet, the same rainbow drapery, and mantilla of golden tresses, what would become of all the poor modistes and mantle-makers, sewers and stitchers, embroiderers and needlewomen in general. There would, I fear, be a finality about their existence that would be quite as distressing for benevolent people to behold as the absence of finality of his daughters' dresses was to the widower. The problem of dress to-day is more difficult of solution than it ever was. It is such an ever-recurring bore, in spite of the influence of political economy, civilization, culture, on our minds, that I am sure, there are some of us would go back to our paint and feathers, our rainbow and our shield without a sigh, and leave the forlorn dressmakers to shift for themselves in the struggle for existence.

* * *

Even without such extreme measures as returning to primeval costume, I think we might bring about some improvement in the designs and materials of evening dresses. To-day the shop windows are full of delicately-tinted costumes of tulle and fishnet that do not look as if they could bear a stiff breeze, much less a crush through a crowded ball-room. If it is for the sake of our dressmakers that we wear such flimsy draperies, and for the sake of the artificial florist that we hang trails of delicate blossoms round our skirts, and crush them remorselessly so that they do not survive a single night, it would be best at once to kill off all dressmakers and artificial florists and start our own lives afresh on sounder principles.

* * *

Messrs. Jay have, I think, originated the idea that Edison blue is a fit and proper color in which to mourn our distant relatives; at least a costume of that shade is on view in their window in company with other mourning suits. If some one leads the fashion, I am sure, we shall all be quite willing to follow it. There are many of us whose lights are positively extinguished by black surroundings. And in London black is so extravagant—Edison blue may be so, also, for all I know to the contrary—but it is better to spend money on making ourselves look handsome, than on making ourselves hideous.

* * *

Parkins and Gotto's—the Paradise of English children as they call it—is full of beautiful toys newly come from the real earthly paradise of children, Paris. But the children of to-day must not only be children but mechanicians to enjoy the clever inventions that are now made for their amusement. I can believe that Mr. Edison's little boys and girls might with their inherited genius enjoy such things. But ordinary little minds would appreciate the cheaper old German wooden toys that would stand any amount of investigation and even some severe banging without becoming total wrecks. Parkins and Gotto's show of 'Xmas Cards is already on view. The novelties are the political subjects. There are some hideous things of Mr. Gladstone haranguing from a railway carriage. Mr. Chamberlain also is not spared. He is winking familiarly at the sun, while in a companion picture Lord Randolph Churchill sitting on a crescent sings "We are both very wideawake, the moon and I."

* * *

A rather gaudy innovation is the new style of illuminated monograms, crests, and addresses for notepaper. All colors with gold and silver, seem to be used—another way of making a livelihood for the trades, at the expense of good taste; for it has absolutely neither beauty nor utility.

* * *

It has been the fashion of late years to gather in one exhibition the works of a special period, or a special place. One of the most interesting of the small picture exhibitions has been arranged after this style. It consists of a series of drawings, illustrative of characters and scenery, associated with Mary Stuart Queen of Scots, collected by Messrs. Agnew & Sons, in the Old Bond Street Galleries. The figure subjects are painted by Sir James Linton, P.R.I., the landscapes by James Orrock, R.I., and the notes to the catalogue by Walter Armstrong, B. A.

* * *

Though every one is fairly educated in the history of the beautiful and unfortunate Mary, it is a pleasure to revive one's memory by going through the pretty sketches of the places connected with her sad life. It is also pleasant to have even idealized portraits of the actors in the drama to help one's imagination. The four Maries and their Queen are made very charming by Sir James Linton; in fact it would be hard to say which would be most likely to win the prize at one of our beauty shows. Sir James Linton, too, has rendered their costumes with great fidelity to nature, and the texture of the materials is as nearly perfect as it could be in such a medium as water-color. I would have liked some other scenes besides that of Mary's abdication. I think there is nothing so touching as the last one of her life, her extreme readiness to lay her head on the block, showing how completely she had done with life's hopes and pleasures. Of all sad stories I think the saddest was Mary Stuart's, and flippant and frivolous as she is accused of having been I think her sins were well expiated by the sorrow of her life as well as by the pain and humiliation of her death.

* * *

Mr. Orrock's sketches of Scottish scenery are very delicate. His effects of cloud and mist are charming, but the sketches in which there are not many trees are always pleasanter as he has an old-fashioned conventional way of treating trees that I do not admire. Trees must, of course, always be conventionally treated; one cannot go in for painting every leaf and twig; but every tree and bush has its own character as well as color, and I like to be able to distinguish beech and oak and elm.

* * *

If the catalogue had been chronologically arranged it would also have been pleasanter, though it might have given us more trouble to follow. But in a small gallery one does not feel going to and fro. And one would have been able to follow Mary's movements so much easier and with more interest, if one had started with the place of her birth and ended with her tomb, though by the way, there is no sketch of her resting place in Westminster Abbey.

* * *

"Vanity Fair" is anxious to know whether Prince Eddie will marry the Princess Victoria of Teck. This is the last question that is agitating our minds here, for we are told that he must be married, and that he will be definitely pledged in the holy bonds of matrimony in the spring. They say that the Prince of Wales has not yet made up his mind on the subject, but that Prince Eddie and Princess Victoria have settled theirs. Meanwhile the Shah has given the coming King an invitation to stay with him and perhaps there may be a dark-eyed houri at the Persian Court, who will efface the fair vision of his cousin from his heart.

* * *

Her Majesty's wedding gift to the Duke of Portland has just been finished by Sir Edgar Boehm and consists of a delicately-chiselled bust of the Queen executed in pure white statuary marble. Her Majesty wears her crown and veil which is fastened on her breast with the famous Koh-i-Noor, the pedestal is of Algerian onyx, and bears a silver plate with the inscription.

CASUAL LETTERS FROM ARAMPUR.

THERE is a temporary lull; the preparations are complete; we are for the most part perfect in our parts; or at least as perfect as we ever expect to be, and our overwrought feelings seek relief from the unnatural tension of expectation in various forms of simple childish recreation.

We have dwelt so long, and I think I may say enthusiastically, on the near prospect of receiving our exalted and honored visitors; we have discussed with remarkable fecundity of imagination every detail of our costumes (some of which we imagine with conscious pride, will impress our visitors at any rate with the charm of originality) every detail of our deportment under these novel and trying circumstances. And every charming trait in the characters of our distinguished visitors, so that at last the freshness of the subject has been in a large measure exhausted, and amongst the less enthusiastic of us there has been a pronounced reaction in favour of commoner topics of conversation and more plebeian methods of amusement. So when one morning, lately, the subject of the Arampur hunt was revived, it was very cordially received, and it was generally voted a pity to allow such a fine idea to languish.

"It is true," said Potts sadly, "that I shall not be able to accompany you as I had intended owing to the enormous demands made on my time by municipal duties. The cattle which draw my cart are positively worn out; and dearly though I should love to follow the hounds, and be handy to assist the ladies in case of casualties, it is, I fear, quite impossible. I have to superintend in person the erection of two triumphal arches, and also to compose appropriate mottoes. Now that, I take it," he added sadly, "is quite outside the sphere of my legitimate duties. They ought to specially retain Callow or some other imbecile for that kind of triviality. Then I have to pitch thirty tents, and am to consider myself personally responsible that they are absolutely parallellogrammatic,—really a very unnecessary refinement I think—but looks tell so much on these occasions. And I have to devote a most disproportionate amount of my valuable time to estimating the exact number of sheets that will be wanted. Badli says that if at the last moment some of these great people find themselves creeping into bed between one sheet and the singularly aggressive blanket of this part of the country, it is quite impossible to forecast the consequences. It might, I believe, cost me my appointment, embroil us in diplomatic difficulties with numerous local potentates, and what is worse, ruin eternally the character of Arampur. I do, I assure you, feel a very heavy responsibility in this matter."

"The poet says," observed Callow, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown; the probable consequences of adding the malignant irritation of an Arampur blanket have never, as far as my reading goes, engaged the speculation of any eminent authority, poetic or otherwise. The prospect naturally would fill you with anxious forebodings."

"Then again," resumed Potts, "there is the agitating question of toilet necessaries. I think one can't go far wrong with Pears soap but beyond that all is chaos, blank, wild despair. If everything goes off well someone certainly ought to give me a C. I. E., but such is the ingratitude of the official world that I expect no recompense save an approving conscience, while in the event of any fiasco——"

"A highly probable event, I should say," put in Lancet unfeelingly.

"I expect," said Potts, heedless of the interruption, "a most appalling ragging. This is such a gloomy alternative that I have neither the time nor the heart to join you in the chase."

These remarks explain much of the anxiety brooding at present over Arampur, as well as the ever-to-be-regretted absence of Potts from the hunting field. Our ideas on hunting were to some extent vague; but Lancet has a great unwavering faith in the efficacy of experience.

"It is only," he said, "by repeated and persistent failures that any sure progress is made in the paths of science, and I take it that the same general principles apply to these inferior forms of pleasure. After years of practice we shall, no doubt, attain a moderate perfection in hare-hunting. In the meantime let our motto be *festina lente*."

There was so much practical sense in this, especially the concluding remark that my heart warmed with gratitude; and I felt more cordial towards Lancet than any other person under whose guidance I had risked my precious life in the perilous chase.

The preliminaries being satisfactorily settled, we got into line, and proceeded in obedience to orders at a leisurely pace over a vast expanse of country. The ground was rocky, there were numerous nullahs, and for my part I was truly thankful to note that horses were chiefly conspicuous by their absence. A faint exclamation from one of the ladies in my immediate proximity apprised me that the time had come to exchange the dignified walk of which I am so great a master, for the headlong gallop. No sooner did Lancet fairly grasp the situation than he was scudding along faster than he was ever known to go before, leaving in his track a fine aroma of highly-spiced language. No doubt it was an oversight not to have loosed the dogs, but in these supreme moments one cannot pause to consider details. It was a grand hunt, and the enterprising lady who had started it, still held a commanding lead. But our M. F. H. was rapidly overhauling her and we felt from the manner of his riding that, nothing short of a mountain could check his headlong career.

"What, oh what; and where is it?" he gasped, at length overtaking the fair leader.

"There, there," she replied, wildly waving her whip in the direction of the distant horizon.

"I see nothing," cried the exhausted doctor, leaning heavily back in the saddle, and bringing all his fast waning strength to bear upon one mighty tug at the iron mouth of his ardent steed.

At this juncture I emitted a feeble "Yoicks forrard." The effect was very good.

"I told you so," said the lady, and the Dr. was off again at full score. It was neck and neck now.

"Are you sure there is anything at all in front of us"? hazarded the Dr. diffidently, after another mile or so.

"Certain!" replied the dauntless lady, "I saw him going round yonder bush," indicating a small piece of scrub in the dim distance.

"There is nothing," I murmured faintly, "nothing at all Lancet. We are simply hunting a shark—Hullo though," I went on with sudden energy, "isn't there just something in front of us? That's all! Look out, Lancet."

"Ah! I see," muttered the Dr., as he and his pony disappeared into a cavernous rift of the earth, "most decidedly something." And when we brought him round he said *apropos* of nothing in particular, "The shark *was* a Boojum."

It was generally voted an excellent run all things considered; but Lancet says no one but himself is to start the hunt in future, a decision received with much disfavour by the indignant lady who regards it as a reflection on her skill in this noble art. They even hint at providing Lancet with spectacles on the next occasion. We shall soon have so much to talk about that the pathetic incident I am about to relate will no longer excite the interest it undoubtedly deserves.

Curiously enough the Dr. again plays a leading part. He takes a great interest in the Pasteurian theory, and has been carrying out several very interesting experiments. Most of the fowls, donkeys, and ponies, browsing about his and the neighbouring compounds have been inoculated, with the germs of quaint, mysterious diseases. Until they actually succumb, however they seem to enjoy their usual health and disport themselves cheerfully in all the adjoining gardens. Their depredations especially in Badli's magnificent beet preserves occasionally give rise to bitterness and a spirit of retaliation, altogether unChristain. So that it happened the other day that Badli, much provoked, surreptitiously slew one of the Dr's. piratical hens, and having committed this deed of blood, resolved to consummate his guilt by eating the victim. Fortunately, that night Badli was alone; and he chuckled grimly to think how his beets were thus nobly revenged. It was with no common pride the next day that meeting Lancet at my house he told his nefarious act and gloried in it. "Now, I wonder, what it was I had inoculated that bird for," said Lancet thoughtfully; and without a trace of any emotion save scientific curiousity. "The fact is, Badli, I forgot to label the last lot, and I quite fail to identify this hen in my mind with the particular disease it was intended to illustrate. But this won't matter. It will be interesting, intensely interesting," he went on reflectively, "to speculate from the peculiarities of your conduct and demeanour the next few days, upon the nature of the disease incubating over you." I regret to say that Badli did not evince any similar scientific enthusiasm. On the contrary he expressed his opinion of medical research in the most forcible denunciatory language I have had the pleasure of hearing for some time; and wound up by threats of searching the Penal Code for a section applicable to so shocking a case.

"Really, Badli," said Lancet, "did I ask you to kill and eat my fowls? Upon my honor I would much rather you hadn't done it; but as it is, I can't help feeling a devouring curiosity about you."

"Do you really mean to say," asked Badli in a weak and quavering voice, "that I may contract some frightful malady, of the very nature of which you are ignorant, through eating that hateful hen?"

"I think," said Lancet, "that that creature was intended for hydrophobia. That's a fine spirited ailment; and so far, would you believe it? I haven't had a case yet in Arampur. On the other hand I had some fowls sickening for cholera, but there's really no novelty about that. On the whole, Badli, I can't help hoping that you have got the hydrophobic one."

Then Badli went away cursing professional zeal; and Lancet said he believed people would not kill and eat his poultry in the future to any great extent. Nor, indeed, do I think they will.

BOMBAY IN THE GREAT WAR—1798.

IN 1798 exciting news came to Bombay from Europe. In the second *Courier* of the year is chronicled Nelson's unsuccessful attack upon Santa Cruz, in which he lost his arm. In the end of the year the citizens of Bombay had the satisfaction of reading the story of the Victory of the Nile. The starting of Napoleon with a great armament from Toulon was a matter of grave apprehension for India. Its destination was kept a profound secret, but many believed with good reason that India was its ultimate object. French newspapers at the time not obscurely hinted at a great blow to be struck at the wealth and power of England by an invasion of India. Accordingly Bombay followed with the deepest interest the course, of events particularly from the time when Nelson was reported to have started in pursuit of the hostile armament. Nelson himself recognising the importance of the victory for India sent out Lieutenant Duval of the Zealous with despatches for the Governor of Bombay. He travelled overland and reached Bombay by October 20, but strange to say Nelson's letter to the Governor of Bombay does not appear in the *Courier* until Dec. 15, when it is reprinted from the Madras *Courier*. The letter conveys comforting intelligence of a great danger escaped. "From all the enquiries which I have been able to make," the Victor writes, "I cannot learn that any French vessels are at Suez to carry any part of his (Buonoparte's) army to India. Bombay if they can get there, I know, is their first object; but I trust Almighty God will in Egypt overthrow these pests of the human race." The letter written within a week after the battle, while Nelson was still suffering from his wound, concludes—"If my letter is not so correct as might be expected I trust for your excuse when I tell you, that my brain is so shook with the wounds on my head, that I am sensible I cannot always be so clear as could be wished; but whilst a ray of reason remains my heart and my head shall ever be exerted for the benefit of our King and country." Bombay showed her interest in the great victory in a material form by subscribing, with some assistance from Surat, £1500 for the widows and children of the seamen who had fallen in the battle. In the spring of the following year the Court of Directors presented Nelson with £10,000 in recognition of the important services he had done to the East India Company by his victory. The autograph of the great Admiral's acknowledgement of this gift may be seen framed in the library of the India Office at Whitehall. The danger that in this year threatened India seems to have greatly aroused to action Bombay patriotism. Subscriptions soon began to pour in. Nor were the natives backward in offering their personal services to the Government under whose protection they lived. In the *Courier* of November 10 we read that "the formation of the native militia is in great forwardness. Already four complete companies for the infantry and two for the artillery, each consisting of one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, and ninety-six privates are formed of the native Portuguese inhabitants, and will be mustered in the course of the ensuing week. The Parsees have also displayed upon this occasion a very laudable degree of unanimity and zeal in the public cause. They have formed six strong companies, officered by the most respectable of their own caste, which will be ready to be employed in any situation that circumstances may render expedient. Numerous bodies are also forming of Hindus and Mussulmen, who have not been backward in showing a sense of gratitude to that Government under whose mild influence they have long continued to prosper, and to enjoy a personal freedom, and security to their property, unknown among the native Governments of India." Such was the germ of volunteering in Bombay.

But for the present we have had enough of war and war's alarm and preparations for the defence of Bombay and the Empire against the insulting foe. Let us turn to a more peaceful souvenir of Bombay, which is to be found in a May *Courier* of 1798, and which we owe to the pen of one of our national enemies. It is an account of a visit paid to Bombay in 1790, and therefore, strictly speaking, is out of place in a series of sketches of Bombay in the Great War, except for the fact that it was translated from the pages of the *Eastern Magazine* into English, and read in Bombay in 1798. It is somewhat unsatisfactory inasmuch as the writer, like so many French travellers, who have since visited India, gives a good deal more of sentiment and imagination than of facts. Our traveller arrived at Bombay towards the close of the year 1790 and set his foot on shore "with an inexpressible joy," and with his heart "open to the sweetest emotions." So from the very first he was prepared to look at everything in Bombay through *couleur de rose* spectacles. Immediately on landing he perceived at his elbow a number of little fellows who crowded round him and enquired with an insinuating address and an abundance of salaams if he wanted a servant. He selected from among them "a beautiful boy, gay, active, and thoughtless, and perfectly black," called Rustomjee, who zealously protected his new master against the heat of the sun, which had now risen high. "My friend," presently said the Frenchman, "although the day is advanced, I have not yet breakfasted, and to tell you the truth my appetite is keen." Accordingly Rustomjee led him to the Bombay Tavern, where he was graciously received by the host and ushered into a chamber richly furnished. He breakfasted well, but the amount of the bill somewhat staggered him, though it was presented by a black nymph with fine black eyes, a delicate mouth, a charming shape, and long hair, the colour of ebony, floating upon her back. "On my faith," he exclaimed aloud or muttered to himself, "it is expensive living here; at this rate I shall soon get to the end of my purse." At this point a happy thought struck him. He had heard of an excellent tavern half a league from Bombay, called the Country Tavern, where accommodation was cheaper. Being by natural disposition a lover of the country and at the same time impelled out of the town by financial considerations, he determined to try it. "Where is my boy? Rustomjee." "Here I am, my master." "That is right. Open your parasol. Follow me. Let us depart." So they wended their way from the town till they came to a country-house which inspired the most enchanting reflections. Before this house there were coconut trees in blossom, which at once formed an agreeable shade and dispensed a delicious odour. But the prospect of once having to embark upon that element "on which," as Southey says, "when the hour of trial comes a Frenchman has no hope," only made him appreciate the more the delights of his short interval of rest on shore in a congenial family, and among the beauties of tropical nature. "Who can describe," he writes with much feeling, "the comfort of our repasts! I shall never forget the dining hall, where we sat down every day at three o'clock to a table neatly covered. I think I see Rustomjee near my chair attentive to my words and seeking in my eyes my wants before I could express them. Methinks I still hear the drums of sepoys marching near the house. How agreeable was it when the heat increased to be seated near Madame Loudwich in the balcony, and smoking almost in the open air a kind of pipe called a hookah; discoursing at intervals upon various interesting topics. She was, in fact, an amiable woman who wanted not wit and who had withal a friendship for me. Thus did the day pass and when night approached I slept upon a little bed without curtains. *Souvenir plein de charmes*! After a refreshing sleep I rose with the first dawn of Aurora to pass some hours in the garden of my host, to inhale the perfume of oranges, listen to the songs of the feathered tribe, and the murmuring of the brooks. *Souvenir doux et agreable*! Two or three times a week I hired a carriage drawn by bullocks, a carriage well-known in the East Indies, and I took the road to Dungaree, a small town in the neighbourhood, where you may taste all the sweets of life in an agreable commerce with the inhabitants, a people amiable in their easy address and their captivating wit. *Souvenir plein d'amenite*. Sometimes towards the evening Mr. Loudwich, his wife, and I, walked together in the garden, and by a fine moonlight lent an ear to the song of the nightingale, who made the grove echo with its notes—

> "Odi quell' usciguuolo
> Qui va di ramo in ramo
> Cantando, io amo, io amo."

The perfume of the orange-tree, the song of the nightingale, and above all the little bed in which the new arrival slept comfortably without mosquito curtains all make us suspect the literary accuracy of the account given. No wonder the editor of the *Courier* feared that it might be regarded as a humorous burlesque, but we may agree with him in thinking that "a little consideration may serve to show that no ridicule is intended, but that it carries the stamp of a first impression upon some visionary sentimentalist, who was prepared to view everything out of Europe, through the medium of romance; and rather than fail to inspire respect for scenes that pleased him, he has embellished his *souvenir* with a few flowers from his imagination." Would that the editor had gone on for the information of posterity to distinguish the kernel of truth from the writer's imaginative additions! But he doesn't.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have taken the trouble to look up the volume of the *European Magazine*, containing the *Souvenir d'un sejour a Bombay*. It turns out to be the composition of an Englishman, John Davis, who introduces his short sketch to the editor of the *Magazine* in a letter, dated Salisbury, August 3, 1797, as follows:—"Sir,—I now take the liberty to transmit you a little bagatelle which I have recently published, entitled, as you will find "*Souvenir d'un Sejour a Bombay*." As your *Magazine* is read with eager curiosity by the inhabitants of the Eastern section of the globe, you would by noticing my little [illegible] inform the inhabitants of Bombay, that I remember with gratitude a residence which I once made there, and have paid their town tribute in French."

MONTE CASSRA.

REVIEWS.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S PUBLICATION.

THE new volume of the handy re-issue of Charles Kingsley's works is the "Plays and Puritans and other Historical Essays." With this comes a copy of a sixpenny edition of "Westward Ho!" the most wonderful sixpenny work which the public have had presented to them for many a long day, and one which is now in every one's hands in India. Of Miss Yonge's stories, in their chaste Parisian blue and gold binding, the new volumes are "Chantry House," "A Modern Telemachus," and "Scenes and Characters." A new story from Miss Yonge's ever active pen has been included in Messrs. Macmillan's Colonial Library. The name is "A Reputed Changeling," a seventeenth century story, in which the course of true love is interrupted in a somewhat conventional way by Popish plots and our old friend the Jesuit intriguer. Bret Harte's "Heritage of Dedlow Marsh," Emerson's "English Traits," and Mr. Clark Russell's lively story of sea adventure, "Marooned"—to maroon being to set a person ashore on an uninhabited island—are the most recent additions to Messrs. Macmillan's favourite salmon-coloured library, which has now, by the way, passed its hundredth volume. The English Men of Letters Series receives a noteworthy addition in Mr. Courthope's "Addison," a conspicuous illustration of the care that the editor takes to secure the services of the best available writer for each subject. Mrs. Oliphant's "Sheridan" is another excellent addition to the collection. The English Classics Library is growing apace, and the newer additions to it are marked by all the carefulness of editing and annotation which we noticed in Mr. Michael Macmillan's contributions to the series. The suitability of the series for satisfying the requirements of the Indian student is assured by the fact that the work so far remains in the hands of professors in Indian colleges. Mr. W. Bell, of the Government College, Lahore, has prepared a very useful selection from Milton, and Mr. Deighton, formerly of the Agra College, does the "Tempest." Messrs. Macmillan's latest parcel of books contains a little work by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, the authorship and the subject of which should alike ensure for it a wide vogue in India. Mrs. Fawcett tells the story of the lives of some two dozen "Eminent Women of our Times" in a very unpretending way, for the sketches were originally intended only for a popular journal at home, but she succeeds in bringing to the front all that was best in each of the subjects of the biography, and the book presents so many excellent ideals of womanhood that we should suggest its translation into some of the Indian vernaculars. The distribution of such a work in our many Indian homes would constitute a Zenana Mission in itself.

A HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH PARSING.

MR. D. B. HAKIM has laid the student-world under an obligation by the issue of "his Handbook of English Parsing." This little book is a marvel of accuracy and systematic arrangement, quite a contrast to the usual run of schoolbooks with which we are familiar in India. In preparing the work Mr. Hakim appears to have relied upon the best English authorities and their latest methods; so that his compilation is not likely to be easily superseded. A copious index at the end, and a collection of difficult phrases and idioms, enhance the value of this scientific little volume on parsing, which may be safely recommended to teachers and students alike. We should like to see Mr. Hakim giving his constituents the benefit of his wide experience, from time to time, on other subjects equally difficult for the teacher to teach and the pupil to learn.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

CAPTAIN WALSHE, who is temporarily absent from Bombay, requests us to make known that it is proposed to give the usual Christmas Dinner to the inmates of the Government Workhouse. Subscriptions may be sent to the Acting Governor of the Government Workhouse, by whom the same will be acknowledged in our columns. Any surplus which may remain will be devoted to the purposes of the Poor Fund in assisting the needy. Contributions of left-off-clothing are very useful and will be received with thanks, many of the inmates being in want of clothes. We learn that several subscribers of former years have left India, but we feel sure that many will be glad to fill their place in contributing towards the comfort and enjoyment of those of their fellow-countrymen whose misfortunes or even whose failings compel them to spend their Christmas in the Workhouse.

THE ADDRESS TO MR. BRADLAUGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The incredible number of addresses which the Indian public is threatening to present to Mr. Bradlaugh renders it necessary for me to urge some moderation in this matter.

I must say I consider that one address from each Congress circle would suffice, but at any rate one address from each district in a circle is the very outside that can be seriously thought of. But from the letters now reaching me daily in shoals it appears that in some parts of the country every little association (three, four, five in a single town) is preparing an address.

I must point out that the mere laying on the table (without reading but simply mentioning whom they come from) of the addresses already threatened will take about ten hours, and I do beg that all our friends will be a little reasonable and not in their zeal, render the entire function impracticable.

If possible all addresses from each circle should be consolidated into one. If this be not possible then at any rate all addresses in each district must I submit be thus consolidated.

The thing is growing beyond possible practical limits. I do hope that zeal may in this matter be tempered by discretion. Does India really want to smother her staunch friend and champion with addresses? The thing threatens to grow to a wholly unmanageable size,—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 13. A. O. HUME.

THE BANDORA TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with "Pro Bono Publico's" letter published in your to-day's issue, I beg to bring to the notice of the railway authorities that after the departure of the up Virar the public (of Salsette and Bassein talukas) travelling on the B. B. and C. I. line *via* the Virar, Bassein Road, Bhayndar, Borivli, Malad, and Goregam stations, have no other train, except that which arrives at Grant Road at 8-20 p.m. Bombay time. The want of a train between the up Virar and the last mentioned trains, is very greatly felt, and I express the hope that the authorities will see their way to supplying that want at a very early date. I am quite sure that the public will feel thankful if the authorities sanction, as I hope they will, a more convenient arrangement.—Yours, &c.,

Cumballa Hill, Dec. 13. N. R. D.

THE LATE CUTHBERT BEDE.

THE *Central News* announces to-day the death of the Rev. E. Bradley, better known under the pseudonym "Cuthbert Bede," a son of Thomas Bradley, Esq., of Kidderminster, was born in 1827, and educated at Durham University, where he was Thorp Scholar and Foundation Scholar at the University College. Having graduated at Durham, he was ordained in 1850, appointed incumbent of Bobbington, Staffordshire, in 1857, and rector of Denton, Huntingdonshire, in 1859. The latter incumbency he held till 1871, when he was appointed rector of Stretton, near Oakham, co. Rutland. His first publication was "Verdant Green," a novel, portraying Oxford life in a humorous aspect, followed by "Medley," "Motley," "Photographic Pleasures," "Love's Provocations," "Tales of College Life," "Fairy Fables," "Nearer and Dearer," and "Happy Hours at Wynford Grange." He published, in 1861, "Glencreggan," an illustrated work on Cantire, in the West Highlands, descriptive of the scenery, history, antiquities, and legends of that peninsula, the original seat of the ancient Scottish monarchy; in 1862, "The Curate of Cranston," with other prose and verse; in 1863, "A tour in Tartan Land;" in 1864, "The Visitor's Handbook to Rosslyn and Hawthornden;" and "The White Wife," another illustrated work on the legends and popular stories of the Land's-end of Scotland; in 1865, "The Rook's Garden: Essays and Sketches;" and in 1866, "Mattins and Muttons; or, the Beauty of Brighton," a novel. He has contributed to *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Gentleman's*, *Bentley's*, *Sharpe's*, and the *St. James's Magazines*, to the *London Review*, *Once a Week*, and other periodicals and journals.

THE Firth of Forth is now bridged, but it is not expected that trains will begin to run over the new route until March next, at the earliest. It is probable that the Forth Bridge will be formally opened by Prince George of Wales.

THE restorer's hand has not yet touched the venerable hall of "grand Gray's Inn," in which Queen Elizabeth danced, and where you still dine on the Armada tables she presented to the Society. "Mr. Attorney, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell, Mr. Darling, Mr. Hugh Shield, and Mr. Poland, sitting side by side on an oaken form last Thursday evening, forgot all political differences while partaking of the preliminary collation of Calcavella cup and toasted bread; and if the genial presence of Lord Esher and Baron Huddleston was much missed, Mr. Bowen Rowlands, the treasurer, found some consolation in the strong representation of his own "Principality," the diverting stories of Mr. Lockwood, and the smiles of Mr. Stuart Rendel, whose daughter's engagement to Mr. Gladstone had been announced that morning. The cave and *cuisine* of Gray's Inn are still far in advance of what is to be found in the precincts of the Temple, and even towards the end of the nineteenth century there is still an irresistible charm to be found in passing the parcel-gilt loving-cups across the massive tables "to the pious memory of good Queen Bess," and in the [illegible] dessert in the [illegible] of the [illegible]—"The Queen and [illegible]."

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN KATTYWAR.

THEIR Royal [illegible] Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at [illegible] on Sunday evening.

On Monday evening [illegible] of the troops in the garrison was held [illegible] the occasion being [illegible] 24th Bombay [illegible] the Duke of Connaught. [illegible] Duchess and attended by [illegible] of the great [illegible] The Duke and [illegible] three sides of a square. [illegible] dismounted and, accompanied [illegible] Mrs. Cavaye, and the staff went up to [illegible] and thus addressed the regiment:—

"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught desires me to say in presenting these colours [illegible] sure it gives her to have the opportunity [illegible] during my term of command of the Bombay Army. It is [illegible] seventy years since the regiment was first raised, and you bear on your colours the names of Aden, Central India, and Afghanistan 1879-80. [illegible] the regiment did good service in the [illegible] formed the left column of attack in the [illegible] of Aden, and afterwards in its defence when attacked by a large body of Arabs in 1839. The distinguished services of this regiment, which was one of the first of the Bombay Army that served with the [illegible] Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, tested the bravery and endurance of all ranks. The regiment took an honourable part in the siege of Jhansi, passage of the Betwa, a den of Koonch, Jaloun, and capture of Kalpi, as also in many minor engagements. It was highly complimented for its service and conduct during this campaign. The march of the regiment up the Bolan Pass during the hottest time of the year reflected the highest credit on the discipline of the battalion. The old colours that you are now taking leave of, were presented by that distinguished soldier, Lord Napier of Magdala, under whose eyes you served in Central India. In giving over to your charge these new colours Her Royal Highness feels she is giving them into the hands of those who know how to honour and defend them, and who will loyally do their duty to their Sovereign and country, whatever may be the dangers and hardships to which they may be exposed."

The colours were then given by Her Royal Highness.

The Duke then inspected the recruits and the troops, the whole ending in a march-past.

—The distribution of prizes to the students of the Rajkumar College came off on Tuesday afternoon, the chair being occupied by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Mr. Chester Macnaghten opened the proceedings. He said:—

May it please your Royal Highnesses,—The kind hope expressed by your Royal Highness when some of us saw you last May at Mahableshwar, has to-day to our great joy been fulfilled, and it is with much loyal respect and pride that we welcome your Royal Highnesses this second time to our College. These prizes from your Royal Highness's hands will have a value for our Kumars which none of our prizes have had yet, and we are deeply conscious of the honour which your presence gives to this happy occasion. I think I need not to-day dwell at length on the aims of a special institution such as this. You know, Sir, that we have aimed at a training of a liberal character, the sort of training, [illegible], which characterizes English public schools. We have wished of course that our boys may be scholars, but we wish that they may be much more than mere scholars, that their bodily faculties may be developed as well as those of their minds, that they may be practical men of the world knowing right and daring to do it, retaining amid the influence of Western ideas the chivalry of their Rajput ancestry, delighting (like the ideal knight) in the redress of human wrong, and reverencing conscience as their king. In all we have wished that they may be guided by the spirit of the motto "Noblesse oblige." Whether or not these high aims have succeeded—whether they have been in any way approached—is not for me to say. We have had, in the course of the long period during which I have been connected with this College many encouragements, some disappointments. Our course has had its ups and downs like other earthly courses. But always we have been generously supported by our friends the Chiefs and Political Officers, and if this College has done something in the past, we trust it may do much more in the future. For the present we are, I am sorry to say, in some want of recruits. The past few months have witnessed the withdrawal of more young Kumars than we could well spare—four from Kolapore, one from Bhownugger, besides a few others from Kathiawar and the Mahikanta—and we have not as yet been able to find recruits to fill their places. Still we are confident they will come soon. Fluctuations in a college of this kind are not to be wondered at; they are indeed a necessary condition which we have foreseen from the beginning. Only we are sorry that on this occasion we have not a large number of pupils to present to your Royal Highness.

After performing the pleasing duty, his Royal Highness addressed the Kumars as follows:—

"I should like to tell you all here in this hall that it has given me great pleasure to find myself amongst you [illegible]. The College owes so much to the Chiefs of Kattywar that I cannot but think that they will not allow it to fall behind. It is possible that some amongst you might think that after all college education is not very important, but it must be remembered that as long as you get a college education it is useful. (Cheers.) Let me say that I have derived the greatest benefit from the education and training I had at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich—an academy to which one amongst us, Major Hunter, also belongs. There are many things which cannot be acquired at home, and I say, though not without great diffidence, that college life is essential for the cultivation of manly and independent feelings, and I hope in this those who have listened to me will agree. I am happy to see that there are to-day some of the past students of the College, and I am sure they have yet the pleasant recollections of all that they have learnt and done in this beautiful institution. I might be allowed to say that I take a deep interest in you and your province and in the future of your chiefs and your country. It would be a great advantage to many of those whom I am addressing to have mixed with others and to be able to cultivate feelings of manliness and independence; and I hope the Chiefs of Kathiawar, who so nobly supported this institution in its infancy and its beginning, will continue to do so. I thank you very much for the reception you gave to the Duchess of Connaught and myself; and I am sorry to say that it may be the last time I shall have the pleasure to be amongst you."

The senior boys then distributed flowers to their Royal Highnesses and the ladies and gentlemen.

The banquet given by Colonel Newport and the officers of 24th Bombay Infantry to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on Tuesday evening was a most successful entertainment. The rooms had been beautifully decorated and everything was done most tastefully, no trouble having been spared. The Banqueting Hall was decorated with the colours of the regiment, together with staves of bayonets and ramrods which, with the old colours of the regiment, produced a very pretty effect. About fifty ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner.—*Kattywar Times.*

RAJKOT FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

ON Tuesday afternoon her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught distributed the prizes to the students of the Female Training College, in the presence of the European and leading Native ladies of the station. Her Royal Highness attended by Mrs. Cavaye, arrived at the Training College at 4 o'clock, and was met and conducted to her seat by the Lady Superintendent, Miss Spencer. After the pupils had gone through a few recitations and songs

Miss Spencer addressed her Royal Highness as follows:—"Your Royal Highness and Ladies,—Time will not permit of my making you a long speech, and I have no doubt you are very glad to hear it. I thank your Royal Highness, on behalf of the students of the Training College, as well as for myself, for the great honour you have done us in being present here to-day to distribute these prizes, which we owe to the liberality of his Highness the Thakor Sahib of Bhownuggur. Three years ago your Royal Highness was kind enough to honour this institution with a visit, it was then quite in its infancy, and though we cannot yet boast of having done great things, still I can confidently say we have advanced considerably since then, and that we have succeeded quite as well as we ever hoped to do. We have already sent out four trained mistresses to different girls' schools in the province, and this year we are sending out two more, and I am glad to say fresh candidates are coming forward to fill up the vacancies made by those who are leaving us. H. H. the Jamba Sahib of Vankaner, who had hoped to have been here to-day, has desired me to express her deep regret that a family bereavement has prevented her having the honour of meeting your Royal Highness, but to express her sense of the honour that has been done to this institution to-day. Her Highness has sent me a sum of money to be distributed among those students of the Training College, whom I may select as being most worthy of the honour. I have selected as the recipients of these gifts the student out of each class who during the past year has most distinguished herself by her diligence and general good conduct. Again, thanking your Royal Highness for the great honour you have done us to-day and you, ladies, for your presence here, I will now ask your Royal Highness to kindly present the prizes."

After the distribution of the prizes, her Royal Highness made the following reply:—"Miss Spencer and Ladies,—I wish to thank you very much for the words which have just fallen from you, and for the kind manner in which you have spoken of my visit to the college here to-day. I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to be present at, and to take part in, this interesting ceremony. You have already mentioned that three years ago I had an opportunity of visiting this institution when it was in its infancy. I am very much struck, I can assure you, with the great strides it has made, and I am glad to see that your untiring efforts have been crowned with such success. I am very pleased to see [illegible] here present, and I look upon this as a sign of the real interest they take in the [illegible] of this country, in which I [illegible]. I wish for this Training [illegible] grow in its usefulness, and I [illegible] every success in your good work [illegible] very much for the kind [illegible] here to-day. May I ask [illegible] heartily to-morrow?"

The proceedings [illegible] by the girls singing God Save the Queen.

WEEKLY HOLIDAYS IN BOMBAY MILLS.

The [illegible] *Guardian* says :—

[illegible] can hardly be reckoned [illegible] of the people [illegible] the Governor General [illegible] a public meeting of mill hands [illegible] praying for a con[illegible] for certain restrictions [illegible] weekly days for prompter payment [illegible] compensation for serious in[illegible] of regular work. These [illegible] by statute. The [illegible] native holiday and [illegible], but it is stated that at the [illegible] large numbers of the work[illegible] the holiday [illegible] they were engaged in cleaning ma[illegible]. Several statements [illegible] considerable light upon the con[illegible] of the Bombay factory population. [illegible] owing to the absence of a weekly rest [illegible] at which they have to go to [illegible] have not time to attend to their [illegible] and interests. They cannot make [illegible] markets, and are consequently at the mercy of [illegible], who charge exorbitant prices [illegible] articles. The objection urged against the Sunday holiday, viz., that the hands have so many rest days on "caste festivals," limiting their labour to about 300 days in the year, they declare to be "wholly incorrect." [illegible] give them, they say, only about [illegible] per annum. Again, it is affirmed that if [illegible] sickness or some other cause, such as [illegible] upon receipt of his monthly wages, a [illegible] worker absents himself from the mill, he loses for one day's absence two days' wages. The redress of other grievances is asked for, but the gist of the petition refers to the Sunday rest and the daily hours of labour. It is stated that the loss resulting to employers from the overtaxing of the energies of [illegible] by "the unnatural system of in[illegible] work for nearly thirteen to fourteen hours a day" is far greater than they are aware of, and the [illegible] that the adoption of the alternatives asked for would actually benefit the millowners by securing a healthier and more energetic body of workpeople. The chairman of the meeting has evidently caught something of the spirit of the re[illegible], for he urged the hands not to be discouraged if the first or second attempt to secure their objects should fail, but "to go on sending" many more petitions until what they desired was "granted them."

MARRIAGEABLE PRINCES.

RUMOURS of the betrothal of Imperial and Royal Princes have been so frequent of late that the study of the *Almanach de Gotha* has become almost a daily occupation in Chancelleries and editorial offices. Having devoted myself to this agreeable pastime, says a correspondent of the *Standard*, I find that there has rarely been a time when Princesses of Royal blood have had so good an opportunity as the present of being elevated to a Throne. No fewer than fourteen Princes, either reigning themselves or direct Heirs to the Throne, or the eldest sons of such Heirs, are in a position to choose a consort, and the number is increased if the eldest three Princes of Royal Houses not occupying a Throne, and the Hereditary Princes of small German Grand Duchies or Duchies are counted, as they ought to be.

The following is the list, arranged according to the religious creeds of the Royal or Ducal Houses, with the ages of the marriageable Princes :—

Princes of the Orthodox Faith.

1.—The Czarevitch Nicholas of Russia, 21.
2.—The Crown Prince Danilo of Montenegro, 18.
3.—The divorced ex-King Milan of Servia, 35.

Princes of Roman Catholic Houses.

4.—The Archduke Franz Ferdinand (Heir Presumptive—Austria), 26.
5.—The Crown Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy, 20.
6.—Prince Baldwin (Heir Presumptive—Belgium), 20.
7.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, 28.
8.—The Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, 24.
9.—Prince Ruprecht (Heir Presumptive—Bavaria), 20.
10.—Prince Frederic Augustus (Heir Presumptive—Saxony), 24.
11.—Prince Pedro (Heir Apparent—Brazil), 24.
12.—Prince Victor Napoleon, 27.
13.—Prince Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, 20.

Princes of Protestant Houses.

14.—Prince Albert Victor of Wales, 25.
15.—Prince William of Nassau (Heir Apparent—Luxemburg), 37.
16.—Prince Christian (Heir Presumptive—Denmark), 19.
17.—The Hereditary Grand Duke Ernest Louis of [illegible]
[illegible] Hereditary Prince Leopold Frederic of [illegible]

[illegible] marriageable Princesses of the [illegible] limited. At present there is [illegible] of the daughters of the Prince [illegible] elder are Princess Helen, aged [illegible] Anna aged fifteen. There is, [illegible] much choice for the [illegible] Princess of his own [illegible].

[illegible] Princes mentioned above can [illegible] Princesses of the Royal and one [illegible] House of Bavaria, aged twenty-one, nineteen, seventeen, and twenty-four respectively; one widowed Princess, and three Princesses of the Royal House of Belgium, aged twenty-five, nineteen, seventeen, seventeen; five Princesses of the House of Bourbon between seventeen and twenty; four Archduchesses of Austria, of whom three are nineteen and one twenty; one Princess of Saxony, aged twenty-six; and one Princess of Wurtemberg, aged eighteen. Altogether, there are one widowed and nineteen unmarried Princesses. The number of Protestant Princesses between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three is not large. There are two Princesses of Wales, twenty-one and twenty; two Princesses of Prussia, twenty-three and seventeen; one Princess of Hesse, seventeen; three of Holstein, twenty-three, nineteen, and seventeen; one of Mecklenburg, one of Saxe-Weimar, one of Anhalt, and two or three more of still smaller Houses.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL IN SCOTLAND.

ON Nov. 20th, a meeting of gentlemen interested in the proposed Forth and Clyde Ship Canal was held in Edinburgh for the purpose of considering the report and plan of the proposed route prepared by Messrs. D. and T. Stevenson, engineers. There was a representative gathering of the mercantile community.

Baillie Walcot, who presided, said the project had an enduring attraction about it. The name of Messrs. Stevenson, however, was a pledge that it was no bogus scheme—but was one deserving the careful consideration of the moneied and commercial men of Scotland. What they desired was that the scheme should be subjected to the most careful inquiry, and that the Government should send down qualified engineers to examine into it.

Mr. Brebner, of Messrs. D. and T. Stevenson, explained the proposed route of the canal between the Forth and Clyde, *via* Loch Lomond. He justified the abandonment of the direct route on the grounds of the tremendous cuttings that would be required through an elevation of 160 feet for a distance of 13 or 14 miles; the inconvenience and obstruction to shipping on the Clyde; and the heavy Clyde dues. The engineers were inclined to a route *via* Arden to Loch Lomond. He did not think that the Government would for a single moment listen to a proposal to send their large war ships through the tortuous passage of the Clyde.

Mr. H. A. Macfie, ex-M. P., thought they would be unanimous in asking the Government to take up the scheme. He prophesied that without such a canal as that proposed our navy would be annihilated in time of war, as it could be shut up in the German Ocean. He was not a Home Ruler, but if the people of Great Britain wished to benefit Ireland they could do it in no better way than by constructing such a canal—which would bring the country into close contact with the Continent of Europe. If the scheme were taken up by the Government and should even cost ten millions, that would only be £300,000 that would be required to pay the 2½ per cent. interest at which the money could be borrowed. They would make a profit of the enterprise from the dues, and they would greatly improve our defence. On the motion of Councillor Colston a resolution was adopted declaring that a ship canal to unite the Forth with the Clyde would incalculably benefit the maritime commerce of the United Kingdom and the North of Europe, be of inestimable value to the nation in the handling of its army and navy, and greatly promote and develop the national resources.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the proposed scheme and report to a future meeting.

THE *Standard* in its column on Home and Foreign Agriculture refers to Dr. Voelcker's appointment as temporary adviser of the Indian Government in relation to agricultural improvement, as follows :—

The appointment is, in all probability, partly the outcome of Lord Connemara's dissatisfaction with the working of the Madras Agricultural Department, as it is in Madras that the greatest efforts to improve agriculture have been made. Last year the Governor appointed a Committee to inquire into the working of the Department, and he has recently stated that their report shows that "failure has been the result of efforts made in the direction of agricultural improvement," and that "it is not desirable to spend much more money in the direction in which money has been spent hitherto." The *Indian Agriculturist* attributes the failure to the mismanagement of a civilian Director of Agriculture, and to the suppression of Mr. Robertson, a practical and scientific agriculturist, who was constantly thwarted in his effort to promote agricultural improvement. The Saidapet Experimental Farm, which Mr. Robertson tried hard to make useful, in spite of lack of funds to manage it properly, and the diversion of his energies in other directions, has been abandoned since he left India, while the Agricultural College, of which Mr. Robertson was principal, has not been kept up in efficiency. No good is likely to be done so long as agricultural experts are placed under the arbitrary direction of civilians who have no special knowledge of agriculture. It is fortunate that in Lord Connemara Madras has a Governor who has a good deal of knowledge of agriculture, and who takes a strong interest in its development. There is an immense field for agricultural improvement in all parts of India, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Voelcker will be able to direct the efforts of the Government into profitable channels.

THE WOMAN'S PART IN POLITICS.

MISS ANNIE M. PAYNE, writing to the *National Review*, says :—

Are our girls to take no interest in politics? I would answer, by all means, if they are so inclined; but let them first clearly understand the difference betwen the two ideas—interest and activity. There would, indeed, certainly be matter enough for three or four moral lessons on this one subject. At present we will only glance at the analogy between the woman's relations to politics and the man's to domestic work. Mr. Herbert Spencer has pointed out the folly of the unthinking father's remark, "Oh, I leave all these things to the women," when speaking of the food and clothing of children. Men's brains are absolutely necessary to progress in domestic matters, and in a hundred ways their influence is seen, from the introduction of machinery to the government of a child's temper. Standing somewhat apart from the actual working order of the home with its complex, often worrying, details, they sometimes see the ideal principles of Domestic Economy more clearly than their wives can, though the latter may get hold of the practical connections first. Just so may it be with women and politics. Indeed, if men and women are to feel the sacredness of all earnest work, each must in the end take an interest in the other's department, and at the same time each intelligently estimate the limits of this interest as found in the claims of their own activities.

It will seem strange to the historical beginner of a wiser future that there was once a time when it was needful to remind women that their highest ends were achieved in the home. He will look at the continuous and dignified employment of his mother, in a home which we have not yet realised even by thought, and wonder at the past. That women desired to help in adjusting innumerable laws, when they might have been training men who could live with far fewer laws; that they should have wished to take part in settling international disputes, when a wiser economy of force would have tended to produce nations that were above quarrelling; that they pleaded with men to grant them the little right of a vote, while Nature's rights were often neglected; that these things should so have been will, I say, surprise him. He will meditate (in the desultory fashion of childhood) upon the inventive and discovering power of man's brain, and observe how the women around him take up elementary knowledge and well-established theories, and teach them with that "exquisite accuracy" of which a prophet spoke in days long since. This meditation will increase his wonder. Just as the delicacy of perception and the untiring patience which lead his elder sister to the verge of fresh forms of truth, and make her lessons enchanting, disable him from understanding why children in past centuries shirked their lessons or governesses grew cross and weary; so the sense of importance, which to him surrounds the thoughts of home, hinders his imagination in dealing with that curious feature of the past—women asking for political power. For even if he looks forward to the time when, under his father's rule, he shall learn to make bricks, construct balloons, or whatever else will be required of him in that distant future; still, as he has never heard that women's work is dull, and has only known men to treat a wife's position as if it were of the highest value to the State, the solution of the puzzle does not readily occur to him. He will, therefore, carry it to his mother, and she will tell him that long ago when people had only just caught a glimpse of Evolution, and consequently hesitated to see the connection of its truths with daily life, they were generally in a hurry—now on one side, now on another—to get the world straight. Instead of starting from their own natures and the individual lives around them, they sought more outward remedies for curing the world's defects wholesale. If they could convert a hundred people to some political doctrine, they thought more of the achievement than if they had enabled the person nearest them to live a more nearly perfect life. These ideas the mother will put into simple language for her growing boy; and will, as he cares to learn more, explain to him that these efforts of the past after regeneration are to be honoured. She will show him how his happier state has its roots in the yearnings and strivings of these half-cultured people. Be sure, however, when that lesson comes, mother and son will laugh together over some of our arguments for the extension of political power to women. To us they have already become as wearisome as was the widow's pleading to the unjust judge, and will no doubt have a similar result, if it lasts only for a time. Some are losing weight, it is true; as, for example, the plea that a woman's vote is needful for the abolition of laws unjust to her sex. It is curious to observe how quickly men are altering these, so as to leave women nothing more to urge in that direction; and we may infer, I think, that while women's demands have been necessary to man's perception in the past, the tendency towards justice will not now be retarded by her quieter attitude in the future.

But for this and similar arguments which are slowly losing force, there are some on the other side which have no force to lose. If we have sometimes been met with scorn by the advocates of women's suffrage, we must remember what senseless assertions we have brought to bear against it. I lately read that women take an infinitesimal part in earning the nation's money, and should, therefore, have no voice in spending it. So far from this being true, we may venture to affirm that the more domestic and home-keeping the woman, so much the more does she contribute towards the income of the State. It is the economy of the home (using "ecomony" in its wider sense) that enables the man to earn, its economy (in a narrower sense) that enables him to save. After all these years of experience, shall we believe that the disloyal or extravagant wife has nothing to do with her husband's failure? Further, we are told that women have no right to a voice in the conduct of foreign affairs because they take no part in our wars! Is this true, except in the most limited sense? Is it worse to brave the dangers of the battlefield, when almost every boy of spirit born into this world yearns for them, than it is to brave desperate heartache at home, from which not only women but men themselves shrink daily? Not let women have a voice in council for this reason! As well might we argue that men should have no voice in the education of the young because they do not undergo the pains of child-birth. These negative arguments on the one side are I think quite as foolish as those on the other which insinuate that man is the deliberate oppressor of woman. But in such a cause people must seize untempered steel rather than remain weaponless!

In conclusion, let us always remember when arguing about our neighbour's duty that Nature never make sharp distinctions. She gives to some men and some women capabilities and virtue that seem to belong rather to the opposite sex. Women, therefore, who are endowed with certain masculine virtues, tastes and capacities which drive them to outwardness are not to be condemned. For their part, they may remember that rarity alone does not imply superiority and by affiliating to their life-work as many of the joys and duties of domesticity (excepting those of marriage I would say) as they have opportunity for, rather than demanding outside rights, they will continue to create a sense of the justness of their position, and even an appreciation of the variety produced. The suffrage question itself arouses less antagonism when coupled with that necessary, subtle influence in the house which has hitherto brought women so much honour.

In that sphere, indeed, is work in abundance for every energy woman possesses, and I cannot but think the time is at hand when the hope of producing vigorous health of mind and body in our race will give rise to the most absorbing competition among the members of her sex. Absorbing it will be, but innoxious, since only in being entirely natural can such a competition secure its end. First, however, our attitude towards the stupendous truths of Evolution must be changed from indifference and inertia to joyous and ready desire. This is the work of inspiration. When some anointed one has created the right moral attitude then, and only then, will our corresponding duties become radiant with all the enthusiasm of a new religion.

A "CORNER" IN DIAMONDS.

DURING the past six months there has been an extraordinary advance throughout the country in the price of diamonds. The principal reason given for the advance is, according to the *Birmingham Gazette*, that a "corner" has been formed and the produce restricted. This, together with a marked improvement in trade, has caused the stones to gradually increase in value until now, in some instances, the price they will fetch is close upon 100 per cent. over this time last year, while 40 per cent. more is easily obtained. Most of the diamonds come from Kimberly. At one time the mines there were in the hands of private individuals, but recently a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the whole of the mines. The chief promoters of the syndicate are Messrs. Rothschild. The De Beers and Central Mines amalgamated some eighteen months ago, and since then a process of combination has been going on. It is asserted that a mine which was originally purchased for £3,000 was sold to the syndicate for £90,000. Another cause of the rise is said to be that whereas the whole of the diamonds yielded by the mines were sold in the Kimberley market, now all the stones are shipped to London and while consignments purchased by single firms. It is only the rough specimens which have gone up in price. The cutters are not reaping the profits, although it is regarded as probable that a movement will shortly be set on foot among them to get a more remunerative scale for their work. At present there does not seem to be any indication of a lowering of prices. While the demand for diamonds remains steady the syndicate have got fewer men at work in the mines, and the produce is very much smaller than a couple of years ago. There is also a tendency to advance the price of other precious stones besides diamonds, rubies and sapphires having very much increased in value.

IT is stated that the presents given by the Sultan to the German Emperor and Empress are of the value of £40,000. Packed in twenty-four enormous chests, they were brought on board the Dansig, while three Turkish police officials were watching over them. Apart from the costly sword of honour and exquisite brooch for the Empress, the presents consist mostly of beautiful shawls, silk stuffs, and carpets. The brooch alone is said to have cost 540,000 francs. Count Herbert Bismarck also, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* states, received several presents from the Sultan, and was, in fact, specially honoured by His Majesty.

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SLAVE RAIDS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

DR. GEORGE SMITH, convener of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church, has received letters from missionaries in Nyassaland, which gave particulars of further atrocities committed by the Arabs on the natives.

The Rev. Dr. Kerr Cross, writing from Korongo head of Lake Nyassa, on 5th September, says :—

Since I wrote last I have made a visit to all the countries at the north of the lake not occupied by Arabs. This journey occupied me seventeen days in all. I have visited Mwanjewara, Ukukwe, Bundale, Mwenewanda, and Masuko, and been well received by all. Our little house at Ukukwe was in the best of order. I found everything as I would wish to see it, and was most warmly received by all the people. At Mwenewanda's all was well. There I took an inventory of the goods of my dear colleague, Mr. Burn, and brought them to the lake. They go to Sandawe by the present steamer. To give you some idea of the state of this land, I assure you that I found it absolutely necessary to take no less than twenty armed men. When at Ngerenge we nearly were set upon by a party of Arabs. Ngerenge is on the banks of the Rufira, and is a most extensive grove of bananas growing wild. The people were driven north two years ago by the Arabs, and it has ever since been a spot from which the Arabs have taken food. There are parties of Arabs there very often. We learned afterwards that on the day we crossed it there was a large party of Arabs in hiding among the reeds, and that they crept near us at night, but were afraid to fire owing to our numbers. This was how I was compelled to make my missionary journey. I headed the caravan with ten armed Atonga, and John, one of my boys, brought up the rear with ten armed Wankonde. Had we not had these guns with us that night we would in all probability have been attacked, and some of us would have lost our lives. When I learned how I had been preserved in the darkness at Ngerenge, sleeping in the open under the banana trees, I remembered that precious word—"No evil shall come near your tent." On the 24th July last we were greatly shocked to learn of the Arabs having committed another atrocity at a village not many miles from us. On that day a large band of Arab robbers, headed by a man called Funde, attacked the village of Mdoko, on the shores of the lake, and at the mouth of the Mvuwa River. They attacked the village at mid-day, and killed eight men, and captured all the women, boys, and girls. Two of the men rushed into the lake, and were drowned. That night at midnight we learned of this atrocity, and sent out a band of men to intercept them. Next afternoon our men came on their path, and followed it up. When the Arabs saw them, they bolted; one man cutting the rope, which bound all the women, from the neck of a young girl, and throwing her over his shoulder, made off. The chase was too keen, however, and he was forced to throw her down and bolt. Twenty-nine women were thus rescued. All of them were tied, and were bearing loads of food to Kopakope's village. On being released, the women told our men that on the early part of the day the Arabs had thrown three of their sucking children into the bush because the women could not carry the grain and infants too. Being guided by the mothers, the men went to the spot and found the three infants still alive. Old Mdoko was a happy man when next day his women were led back to the village. Every man in the village went on his back to the leader of the band and expressed his gratitude. This is the story we got from the women, and we have every reason to believe it to be true. The evening of the capture, after the Arabs had feasted and seen that the women were secured against escape, the leader of the band, Funde, was seen to be especially devout. In his prayers he gave thanks to his Mlungu—God—for the success granted him that day. Spreading a little piece of coloured handkerchief which he had taken from the captives, and which proved they were the children of the white men, before him, he assured God that he was indeed fighting against unbelievers. He pleaded with God to take him in safety to his home, to blind the white man's eyes that he should not see, to lead him by a good path, and keep him from his enemies. If God granted this, he promised he would sleep three days at his home and then go to another village. If successful there, he would come again in so many more days and destroy all the unclean dogs in a certain district. Fortunately, his well-laid plans went agee! Scenes such as these are, alas! dreadfully common in this sad land. Every now and again we receive news of the Arabs or some of their allies having attacked such-and-such a village, and killed so many men and captured women. This is continually going on between Nyassa and Tanganyika. Six years ago, when the road to Tanganyika was being opened, there was a village every six or eight miles all along the way. Now you can travel for three or four days at a time and scarcely see a village, or meet a creature. These villages are all destroyed, and the people captured as slaves and driven off by the Arabs. It makes one's blood boil at the awful deeds of these red-handed ruffians, who are engaged in a work which Livingstone long ago could only compare to hell itself. Only last Saturday news reached us from Mwenewanda of another atrocity which took place three days before on a village fifteen miles from my house at Ncherenje, and upon the people who supplied us with food. The atrocity was committed by the Wawemba. This is a powerful tribe who hunt slaves for the Arabs. They are the terror of the vast country lying between the three Lakes Nyassa, Tanganyika, and Bangweolo. They are supplied with guns by the Arabs who sell them in exchange for slaves. Some branches of this tribe never have gardens, but live by plunder. And be it observed that all the guns used by these men in this awful work are guns manufactured in England, nay, bearing our English marks as having once been in the hands of our fathers, and used in the struggle for liberty. It seems that twelve days ago a large band of Wawemba crept up to Nyondo's village in the darkness of night, and got their guns through the poles of the wooden stockade, and that at the first streak of dawn they fired volley after volley into the houses. Then ensued a panic; every man was butchered; every woman and boy and girl and cow captured and marched off. In the language of the bearers of the sad news the village is "wiped out." Now this happened quite near to the mission station at Mwenewanda's. It is the village of my personal servant, Sande. To hear the wail of grief that arose from the friends of these unhappy people to know that some of the people that you spoke, to that brought you flour and fowls and potatoes when at Mwenewanda's three weeks ago are now butchered, and the women and girls dragged off to the Arab slave market, is saddening, and might well cast a gloom over one's heart. But more, to have these people cast themselves on their knees and plead for you to help them and for you to know that you can do little, is harassing. I would urge you to let these things be known. You have sent me here, and these are the scenes that over and over I have to report. When these men went on their knees in my little house here, and pleaded with me and with the white men to help them, I saw Ethiopia on her knees stretching forth her hands to Great Britian.

GAMBLING IN STOCKS AND SHARES.

MR. JUSTICE MANISTY has given judgement in the action *James* v. *Sheppard*, which was brought by an "outside" dealer, not a member of the Stock Exchange, to recover £408, the balance due by the defendant to him on an account running from December 24, 1888, to February 19, 1889. The defence was that the transactions were in the nature of gambling transactions, and were therefore illegal under 8 and 9 Vict., c. 109, s. 18. The short facts of the case as opened by counsel were that early in 1888 the defendant, who is a working gardener, earning between £80 and £90 per annum, saw in a newspaper an advertisement inserted by the plaintiff, who is a stock and share dealer carrying on business at 14, Angel Court, Throgmorton-street. He began dealings with him, and by December there had been transactions between them to the extent of between £6,000 and £7,000. Up to that time not a single share had ever been taken up by either party. Then a fresh account was opened, and the defendant wrote to plaintiff that he wanted Rio Tintos, and asked his (plaintiff's) advice. Shares were bought according to the plaintiff's evidence, and then there followed a steady fall, and defendant complained that plaintiff had acted improperly in the matter, and on being called upon to pay, declined. The account was made out as follows :—December 24, 1888, to February 19, 1889, price of shares bought by defendant from plaintiff, £7,278. 10s.; credit price of shares bought by plaintiff from defendant, £6,870. 10s.; balance, £408.—Evidence was called on either side, the plaintiff stating that he always believed that the defendant intended to take up the shares. He only carried them over to oblige him. He had actually gone into the market and bought, and there had been nothing in the nature of gambling in his dealings. Other evidence was called, and the defendant then stated that he never had any intention of taking up shares.—Mr. Justice Manisty in the course of his judgment, said: The defence in this case has been that the shares were never intended to be taken up or paid. The question which I have to decide is one of fact, not law, and looking at the nature of the previous transactions between the parties, and their positions. I cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that the whole thing was what I must call a system of gambling. It never seems to have been suggested that either of the parties should take up the shares, and I cannot doubt that the transactions between the parties were gambling ones. *Thacker* v. *Harvey* (L. R., 4 Q. B. D., 685) does not touch this case, *Griswood* v. *Blane* (11 C. B., 526) being the nearest case in the books. I am afraid the statute is nearly a dead letter, and that this system of what I cannot but describe as gambling is largely carried on. The defendant acted with his eyes open, but though he may be bound in honour to carry out his undertakings, at any rate in law he is not so bound in this case. Judgment must be for the defendant, but without costs.

THE rising generation—rising eight, let us say—bids fair to maintain the credit of the race. I have seen, says the *World*, far more beautiful children lately than I used to see in former years. Between the ages of seven and seventeen, boys and girls—especially girls—promise both in face and feature to eclipse the comely maturity of their fathers and mothers. The present mode of letting the hair flow in a free flood of fine colour down the back—and, by the bye, finely coloured hair seems, by one of Nature's own fashionable freaks, to have become much commoner than it was—is highly commendable. The artist eye may feast on a rich variety of capillary colour in every shade, from the lightest Saxon flaxen to nut-brown, passing through all the gradations of golden yellow, orange tawny, bright auburn, and even downright red, the uncompromising "carrots," scoffed at by the anti-Titianesque, tasteless colour-blind age, that positively found vulgarity in the sunflower!

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE, the Eminent, deli[illegible] Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE CANADIAN NIGHTINGALE.

A *Pall Mall Gazette* representative thus relates an interview with Madame Albani. "You remind me so much of America," Mdme. Albani exclaimed as we shook hands in the morning room of her house in the Boltons, and I explained my evil design. "Do you know I have never been interviewed in England." "Then please begin at the beginning, and a round tale deliver of your whole career of song."

Mdme. Albani gave me one of those benevolent smiles with which concert-goers are so well acquainted, and began at the beginning with her birth as a French Canadian, at Montreal. "My father was a musician—an excellent violinist—and from the very first he carefully trained me. I sang at four years old, and appeared in public at eight. I toured the Dominion as a prodigy for a year, and then very wisely I was not allowed to sing for several years. I was about seventeen when I came to Europe, and all the training I had was nine months in Italy and nine months in Paris. At Milan, my *maestro* was Lombardi. He is now ninety, I believe, but with an assistant he still receives pupils and imparts to them valuable informations. You perhaps know, I made my London *debut* at Covent Garden when I was eighteen in 'La Somnambula.' I had previously appeared in the same opera in Sicily and in Paris. 'La Somnambula' contains, I think, the most perfect music of any opera, and this, as well as the fact that it contains a good part for a young girl, explains, perhaps, why it is generally chosen by *debutante*."

"And what was the date," I inquired, "of the *Covent Garden debut*?" which I thought a diplomatic way of ascertaining Mdme. Albani's exact age. "It was in 1873," she replied, with no suspicion of my ungallant ruse.

TWO EMOTIONAL EPISODES.

"During all these years you must have had some memorable experiences?"—"The two incidents most vividly impressed on my mind may be said to be almost historic. One occurred in 1879 during the celebration of America's centenary. I sang 'Folks at Home' before an immense audience in Chicago, and the enthusiasm of the people I shall never forget. But I was most overwhelmed with emotion when I had to sing 'Home, sweet Home' at the opening of the Colonial Exhibition in 1885. There were 12,000 people in the hall representing all parts of the British Empire, while at one end on the dais quietly sat the woman who was Queen of them all. For a moment the scene dazed me, and I was overcome with emotion. But singers have a great power of *go*, I think, and as soon as I begin to sing I lost all consciousness of the magnificent surroundings."

HER MAJESTY'S MUSIC.

"You very frequently have Her Majesty as an auditor, Mdme. Albani, I believe?"—"We have a house at Braemar," explained Mr. Ernest Gye, who was for the most part content to be a listener to the conversation, "where we always spend August and September, and consequently my wife is often invited to Balmoral, while Her Majesty will sometimes take tea in our cottage."

"Yes, and I love Scotland so much," rejoined Mdme. Albani. "The air is so clear and does my voice a wonderful amount of good."

"What are the Queen's favourite selections?"—"Oh, she likes the old Italian music best. You see she hears so little that is new. Her Majesty is also very fond of Scotch songs, such as 'Robin Adair.' Sometimes Princess Beatrice, who is an excellent pianist, accompanies me, and see, here is a photograph she gave me with an autograph."

"Those portraits were presents from her Majesty, I suppose?" pointing to a recent engraving and a still more recent photo of the Queen hanging on the wall.—"Yes; the engraving is by a Windsor artist, a great favourite of the Queen's."

PUBLIC SPIRIT AND PRIMA DONNAS.

"By the way, Madame Albani, how do you explain the large supply of lady singers from America? Is it that the air is so much clearer the other side of the Atlantic?"—"I don't think the American air is better adapted to the cultivation of the voice than that of England. But in America, although you have big musical colleges here, the young singer has far greater chances. If in any town a girl is thought to have talent the means are at once found by public subscription or by a few rich citizens to enable her to obtain a training in Paris or Italy. Of course a good many are sent to Europe whose voices can never be trained to do great things, but it is thought that out of a number there must be a few prizes, and patriotic pride is the great incentive. Madame Nordica, for instance, was sent to Europe at the sole cost of her native town."

OPERA AND ORATORIO.

"Is your preference for opera or oratorio?"—"I like both equally well at times. But opera is much more arduous, and in opera I never sing more than twice a week, except in exceptional circumstances. On opera evenings we dine very early—as early as three o'clock perhaps. It is necessary for the voice, but it is a long time to go without food from three until twelve."

MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

THE reports of the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons for the last session, now complete, furnish a full and exhaustive commentary upon the expenditure of all the public departments. Particular attention has been given to the statement of War Office expenditure, and on many points the Committee and the Auditor-General, who is the special officer of the committee, seems to have been very much dissatisfied. One matter upon which the committee commented severely was a deficiency in the account of army stores at Suakin, to the value of £14,000. It appears now that these articles, embracing provisions, camp fittings, and miscellaneous accoutrements, were transferred to the Egyptian Government, and should have been included in the sum repaid to England for similar supplies, but, by some oversight, the whole sum was omitted. It would be comprehensible that a few tons of compressed hay or preserved meat, or a few bales of blankets, might be overlooked, but that such a quantity of articles as is represented by the sum of £14,000 could have been forgotten until the investigation by the committee, reveals an utter want of system in the local organisation, and an entire absence of control in the head-quarters department. It is wholly a matter of defective accounting, for no commissariat or ordnance store officer could have made such a mistake, and although the official explanation embraced a long statement about the difficulty which has always existed in settling the liability of our own Government and the Egyptian Government respectively, for the expense of the troops in Egypt, there was no doubt experienced by the committee in settling where the blame lay.

The accounts as between India and the War Office seemed to be very incomplete and almost to have excited the wrath of some members of the committee. It seems that the new defensive works at Aden are being constructed at the joint cost of India and this country, a very equitable arrangement, but towards the end of the financial year there was a plethora of money in the army coffers, and so £26,000 was paid away on account of these works, without any reason or proof that the money had been earned. This is not the first instance of the reckless way in which as the financial year draws to an end and there are found to be balances still unexpended, the spending departments, both naval and military, rush into extra expenditure on purpose to avoid a surrender to the Exchequer. There seems also to have been a very large payment made to India for stores at Bombay and other arsenals, but it does not appear that any account was taken of the things purchased, nor is there any evidence to show that the stores were at all worth the sum paid for them. If the question be asked, how it is that a department which is represented as being so urgently in want of money, can squander its funds in this fashion, the answer will be found in the peculiar circumstances of the army accounts for this year, which caused a large and unexpected surplus. It was the year in which the whole charge for ordnance for the navy was transferred from the army to navy votes. Under the easy-going, dilatory War Office system, the stock of naval stores had been suffered to dwindle down: guns, projectiles, powder, small arms, all were in arrear; and, so long as the army wants were supplied, no further trouble was taken. At the end of the year, therefore, the money voted for naval stores was found not to have been expended; and was returned to the Exchequer as a surplus, or, at least as much of it was returned as the army people were unable to appropriate for their own particular service. There is a rumour that the Estimates Committees will be re-appointed during the coming session, and indeed it is necessary, for there has not yet been a full explanation of the whole of these transactions.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales had a very rough passage from Athens to Brindisi, and Prince George was the only member of the Royal party who did not suffer severely from *mal-de-mer*. From Turin to Paris the Prince and Princess also had a most uncomfortable journey, as the wheels of their saloon caught fire, and at Macon, in the middle of the night, they were obliged to leave it, and transfer themselves to another carriage. The train was more than an hour late on arriving in Paris.

THERE was a violent scene a few weeks ago at Govan, Lanarkshire, when a new Provost was elected by the casting-vote of the Chairman of the Burgh Commissioners. Mr. M'Leish, who was a supporter of the defeated candidate, at once rose and shouted, "This is the most contemptible, diabolical, and damnable proceeding ever transacted at this Board;" whereupon other members began to indulge in strong language, and the newly-elected Provost vehemently protested that he had never promised to vote for his opponent, to which the aforesaid Mr. M'Leish retorted, "That's false, sir, and I give you the lie direct." I should think, says *Truth*, that if scenes of this description are common at the meetings of the Govan Burgh Commissioners, the inhabitants of the town must cherish a warm admiration and respect for their local authority.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. [illegible] by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M. P., ON JOURNALISM.

THE annual meeting of the South Wales branch of the National Institute of Journalists was held at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on Saturday, November 1st. Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P. (part proprietor of the *Western Mail*, and president of the district), occupied the chair. In the evening a banquet was given, at which Mr. Maclean, M. P., proposed the toast of the evening—"The Institute of Journalists." He did so, he said, with some trepidation, because he knew that there was nothing more difficult than for a man to address an audience of experts on a subject on which they themselves were thoroughly informed. He thought, also, that there was naturally some doubt as to the way in which the outside public would receive the Institute of Journalists, which had met together that evening. He could fancy that the ordinary Briton—he would not like in the presence of Welshmen to say Englishman—(laughter)—when he read his paper in the morning would feel very much like Mr. Pickwick when he went into court and saw his own lawyer shaking hands with the lawyer on the other side. "What!" he would say, "these gentlemen who are always at daggers drawn, eating and drinking harmoniously together! (Applause.) This must be a conspiracy against the public interest." (Laughter and applause.) He believed he might venture to reassure them that as soon as that little social meeting came to an end, the truce would be over and the fighting would go on again. (Laughter and applause.) When he was informed that he had to propose the toast of "The National Institute of Journalists," he looked about him in order to see if he could not plant himself on safe ground. He asked himself what journalism was. A great philosopher had said, "If you are sure of your definitions, you are sure of everything." He did not know that anybody had ever given a successful

DEFINITION OF JOURNALISM.

He would describe it as the application of literary talent to the practical business of daily life. The highest of literature might find expression in journalism but journalism was not literature pure and simple. It was some dim perception of this which induced people to propose "Literature and the Press" at banquets as if they were distinctly dissimilar things. (Laughter.) Some of our greatest men of genius had actually failed at journalism. Three of the greatest men of letters in the Victorian era were Carlyle, Dickens, and Thackeray, all of whom were fascinated by journalism. He did not know that Carlyle ever tried his hand at journalism, but any one who had read his "Life of Sterling" must remember the description he gave of Sterling's father, who was the original thunderer of the *Times*, and how completely Carlyle was carried away by the power which belonged to the mysterious and famous writer who at that time welded and formed public opinion. (Applause.) Readers of Dickens could not have forgotten the memorable chapter in "David Copperfield" which described the trials endured by any one who had to learn the art of reporting, and he was sure nobody in that room who had ever learned to write short-hand could help being impressed by the vivid realism of the description of what David Copperfield suffered when he learned to write short-hand, and then when he tried to decipher what he had written. (Applause.) Then Thackeray, in "Pendennis," gave a description which impressed itself very much on his youthful imagination, and nobody connected with the Press could read it without feeling how Thackeray must have admired the press and been convinced of

ITS GREAT AND EXCELLENT POWER.

Take the chapter where George Warrington and Pendennis were going home together. Warrington tells his young companion to look at a building where lights were flashing, and people were hurrying to and fro, and asked him if he knew what it was. There, he said, was the great engine that never slept, who had her ambassadors in every part of the world, her couriers upon every road, her officers in every army, while her representatives walked into statesmen's cabinets. (Applause.) That had always remained in his (the speaker's) mind as describing the sensations of a young man, full of ambition, as he ventured to enter upon a career upon the Press. The growth of the Press had been marvellous since Thackeray's days, and if he and Dickens lived now, they, perhaps, would not have been so separated from the Newspaper Press as they were. In these days of good newspapers the Press seemed to absorb men of the highest quality. Men of the most distinguished talents write for newspapers, and earn a modest living occasionally by supplying what were called "pot-boilers" in the way of leaders to the Press of to-day. (Applause.) The Press, again, had been of great service in changing the condition of the men of letters. A man possessed of liberal education could turn his education to advantage on the Press. The Press was always open to men of good will.

SUA SI BONA NOLINT.

The condition of newspaper proprietors had greatly improved since the beginning of this century, when men were sent to prison for saying a few words of disparagement of the highest authorities in the country. At that time a proprietor could pass a considerable portion of his days in gaol. It was true that occasionally editors went to prison now, but when the Institute of Journalists became a power in the country they would put a stop to that kind of thing. (Applause.) Proprietors of large daily papers in London and elsewhere were among the most prosperous of mankind. Their revenues were enormous, and they had taken the place occupied a century ago by bankers, brewers, and Indian nabobs, who were then the great capitalists. If they wanted to find a great capitalist now they must get hold of a man who had a great London newspaper. (Applause.) Intellectually and socially the Press of to-day had never been equalled in the annals of mankind. His great fear when he heard of the formation of the Institute of Journalists was that the portals of the Press, which had been hitherto open to everybody, would be closed. There was this distinction between journalism and any other profession, that those who entered it were not required to pass an examination. A man might have a gift for journalism while in any other walk in life. They might at any time take up a man who had instinctive knowledge of what the public required and a gift of putting it in such a form that the public would read and appreciate it, and so the great profession of journalism had been the most catholic and extensive and elastic in the world. (Applause.) It had gathered recruits from every part, and every man of talent who could prove his work to be worth anything had been gladly welcomed in the Press.

THE LATE MR. CAMERON AND THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

One of the most pleasing incidents in his (Mr. Maclean's) career occurred when he was editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. When the Afghan War broke out, twelve years ago, he had had some correspondence with a young Scotchman who lived in a distant part of India. This young man had written articles on Army matters, and showed that he had studied army organization very carefully. He (Mr. Maclean) was looking for a correspondent to go up with Sir Frederick Roberts's army, and the young Scotchman, who was quite untried as a journalist, offered his services. All that was required in a war correspondent was that he should be a good writer and possessed of pluck to follow up the army wherever it went. He selected the young Scotchman, and sent him along with the Afghan army. His letters on that occasion made such an impression that two years later, when the Afghan war was revived, the *Standard* offered him an appointment on its staff to go out as special correspondent with Sir Frederick Roberts's army. That correspondent was Mr. Cameron—(applause)—one of the most distinguished of that band of war correspondents who had done so much to increase the fame and honour of the English Press. (Applause.) This was an illustration of the necessity there was for being on their guard against limiting the usefulness and

THE WIDE RANGE OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

It would be a thousand pities if, by bringing journalism down to the level of other professions—by enveloping it with the traditions, etiquette, and red tape of the law, medicine, or the Church—they kept back any men who had the gifts that might raise and benefit their profession from joining it at any time they felt an inclination to do so. (Applause.) That was a danger they had to guard against in constituting journalism a profession. They did not want an exclusive guild or a trades union to advance their own wages at the expense of the public generally. The Institute of Journalists was to be, as he understood it, a society for the mutual improvement and advancement of the common interest and dignity of the profession to which they were all proud to belong. (Applause.) It was a profession, he thought, to which any man might be proud to belong. There was an enjoyment in journalistic work that was a great compensation to those engaged in it. (Applause.) He was sure everyone present would agree with him that it was by such qualities as independence of character, correctness of judgment, and fair, calm, and courteous dealing between man and man, that a journalist would succeed in his profession. (Applause.) They had the whole world as their client. They had not to consult any particular individual. That was a thing they should always remember.

GOOD COUNSEL.

They should not be biassed by passion or prejudice, but seek to promote the good of the community that trusted them and reposed confidence in them. (Loud applause.) He was anxious to point out where it seemed to him the dangers of the Association lay. They did not want a narrowing of journalism; on the contrary, the Institute should be used for the purpose of broadening, if possible, its sphere of operations. A large number of journalists were, no doubt, irritated to find that journalism was looked upon in many quarters as if it were not a serious profession. When a person told some people that he had edited or manged a large newspaper, they would not seem to think that that had anything to do with business—although the work was, perhaps, the most difficult any man could undertake.

SIC VOS NON VOBIS.

Individual journalists might often feel themselves aggrieved to find the way men in other professions were advanced to posts outside those professions, for which journalists were supposed not to be qualified. Lawyers had a close corporation, through the influence of which a barrister of seven years' standing was supposed to be competent to fill any appointment on the face of the earth. (Laughter.) He would not be sorry if, through the action of the Institute, journalists after seven years' standing were considered competent to fill posts from which they were now excluded. Miss Braddon, in one of her recent novels, said that no one was so wise as an old editor. (Laughter and applause.) And there was a good deal of truth in that remark. An editor was the confidant of the public upon questions of science, politics, religion, and all else, and thus obtained an experience of human nature far greater than it was possible for a lawyer, who simply consulted his own clients from time to time, to obtain.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A WEDDING "DOWDY" TOILETTES.

THE marriage of Mr. Beaumont and Lady Aline Vane-Tempest was a very smart affair as regards the company, but its smartness ended there, for nothing could be more dowdy than the toilettes. Even Lady Londonderry's beauty did not enable her to carry off a very ugly blue velvet gown successfully. The darkness and ugliness of St. George's, Hanover Square, added to the depression, and the presence of the evergreen and ever-cheery Duchess of Teck, who was somewhat lame from rheumatism, was the only cheerful part of the ceremony. The Duchess of Albany looked very well in white and black, and Lady Londonderry seemed to feel the loss of her only daughter, who looked very stately and handsome in her magnificent bridal gown. Lady Helen Stewart was the prettiest of the bridesmaids, but the really pretty part of the wedding group were the two little pages of the bride, Mrs. Bampfylde's boys, who in ruby velvet suits slashed with white, and large lace collars, looked most picturesque. The bride and bridegroom both looked radiant, and the presents, which were afterwards shown in Hamilton place, were very numerous and handsome. Mr. Wentwort Beaumont gave his daughter-in-law the diamond and ruby parure which belonged to Lady Margarate Beaumont, besides settling Dilston (the estate in Northumberland) and 5,000*l*. a year on his son. Mr. and Lady Aline Beaumont spent their honeymoon at Harlebourn Manor, near Watford, which was lent them by Mr. and Mrs. Bampfylde.

DRESSES AT A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

At a recent fashionable wedding, one of the best gowns had a coat-shaped back of ruby velvet, with a pink silk front adorned all down the centre with knots of a magnificent passementerie of pink gimp and irridescent beads, the junction of the coat and petticoat, and also the bottom of the skirt, being trimmed with the same gimp laid behind a most lovely edging of red cock's feather. Another velvet dress was also of ruby and pink. The sleeves were very wide at the top, and drawn up on the shoulder to form epaulettes, which were artfully lined with a lovely pink and gold brocade that showed in touches here and there; the entire petticoat and revers on the bodice were of this exquisite brocade, and there was a draped vest of pink crepe de Chine between the revers. One of the best gowns was in a rich violet velvet trimmed with jet; the passementerie formed an epaulette at the top of the wide sleeve, and on the plain tight bodice the jet was placed as though outlining a Swiss belt, both in front of and behind the figure. With this gown went a small violet velvet bonnet, trimmed with a cluster of real violets of the large sweet Czar variety, and a great bouquet of the same, wired, was carried in the hand. A beautiful gown was of grey cloth, with collar, cuffs, and skirt-edging of beaver, and vest of white cloth much folded, and fastened with half a dozen great diamond cluster buttons; white cloth bonnet trimmed with beaver. The bride, who was very tall and handsome, became her white *Soie Royale* gown, which was embroidered on one side of the bodice and down the middle of the tablier with crystal and pearls, and trimmed with lace. The two little pages who bore the train were in brown plush, with silk sashes and deep lace collars; and the bridesmaids' gowns were of white silk, with velvet of a most trying yellow for collars and pointed cuffs.

AMERICAN BELLES AND EUROPEAN TITLES.

THE San Francisco *Argonaut* of November 4 waxes eloquent in denunciation of the growing custom of American millionaires in marrying their daughters to European titles. The recent marriage of Miss Huntington to a German Prince is dealt with, and Mr Huntington is ironically commiserated on his hard luck in having so narrowly missed the chance of marrying his adopted daughter to ex-King Milan, who is now understood to be in the matrimonial market. Writing, of course, before it was known that the wedding of Prince Murat and Miss Caldwell was "off," the *Argonaut* continues—"We are proud and glad to know that to our most excellent Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore there has come the opportunity of wedding one of America's generous daughters to another Prince, a shaky old libertine and *roué*, a bad sample of a bad lot—Prince Murat, allied by marriage to the last line of Bonapartes, is for sale. His debts must be paid, his club dues arranged, and his income provided, for all Princes that we have heard of for sale in the marriage bourse are impecunious and of bad morals; but in the opinion of Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, good enough for a virtuous and respectable American girl to secure by sacramental rites at the altar of the Apostolic Church in marriage. We congratulate Miss Caldwell on the contemplated consecration of her fortune to the princely Romanist who bears the proud name of Murat, and we congratulate the Prince of the Apostolic Church that he is likely to rock this old libertine in this easy swinging hammock."

FURNITURE.

With care furniture may be kept looking nice for years, but without this care it soon becomes dingy and shabby. A thorough cleansing, once a month at least, should be given to upholstered furniture that is in every-day use. Articles covered with plush or any goods with a pile may be brushed with a bristle brush, but for hair-cloth a light switch works the best, wiping off the surface afterward with a damp cloth. Wipe the woodwork with a damp cloth, and when the woodwork is dry, rub with warm linseed oil and polish with chamois skin. White spots may be removed by alcohol simply pressed on the spot by a cloth that is not linty, and not rubbed, as rubbing will take off the varnish. A flannel cloth moistened with kerosine is good to rub the furniture with, and the disagreeable odour of the oil soon disappears.

THE PRINCESS AND HER DOG.

One of the pet dogs of the Princess of Wales strayed away the other day from the Hotel Bristol. It took refuge in a shop, where it was recognized by the inscription on its collar, "Jommy belongs to the Princess of Wales." This reminds one of the story of the umbrella, which although it often mysteriously disappeared, always came back, for had not the intelligent owner had engraved on his property, "This umbrella was stolen from Mr.——?" And still more of the old rhyme :—

I am his Highness's dog at Kew
Pray tell me, Sir, whose dog are you?

ROYAL BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS.

From the very interesting analysis of Royal brides and bridegrooms *en posse* which appears in the *Standard*, it appears that there are at present, omitting ex-King Millan and Prince Pedro of Brazil, the following disproportion between marriageable men and marriageable women :—

Orthodox.	Roman Catholics.	Protestant.
Princes.	Princes.	Princes.
3	12	5
Princesses.	Princesses.	Princesses.
2	20	13

The list of princes, however, is, it should be stated, limited to those in the direct line of the succession—that is to say, they are either heirs apparent or the sons of heirs apparent. The princesses include all ladies of Royal birth.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY KISSES.

Some curious details are to hand regarding the Royal wedding ceremony in Athens. It was *de rigueur* for the bride to kiss all her relations as soon as the service had concluded. Three kisses each had to be bestowed upon the parents of her husband, the King and Queen of Greece; her mother, the Empress Frederick; the King and Queen of Denmark, the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and her sisters and brothers. Then one kiss each had to be bestowed on the other Princes and Princesses present. Altogether the fair Princess had to give about one hundred and fifty kisses!

TABLE DECORATION.

Table decoration is a recognised fashion now, and great taste and ingenuity are expended on it. It is easy enough to make a table look attractive with hot-houses at command; but when materials are scarce and means limited, it is a matter of difficulty. Most ingenious devices are often resorted to, and very successful ones sometimes. At this season of the year flowers are scarce; the autumn ones are over, and the winter ones scarcely in yet, though chrysanthemums are to be seen in many places in great beauty. Asparagus, parsley, betroot leaves, carrot tops and even small cabbage leaves discoloured by frost are brought into use; while anything that can be culled from hedges and ditches, garden or woodland, is hailed as treasure by the enterprising decorator. Ferns that have become bleached with frost, especially bracken, can be pressed between blotting-paper under heavy weights, and brought out later on for dinner-table ornamentation. They look beautiful arranged with red berries or flowers. They should be removed from the effect of gas as soon as the entertainment is over, and will then last a considerable time.

A NOVELTY IN ASPINALLING.

It has lately come into fashion with Aspinalled articles, such as small tables, brackets, photograph slides, with shelf above, for walls, iron tripod, potato pots, &c., to sprinkle gold dust over the surface when the second coat is fresh. The powder is "dabbed" on lightly with a brush and any metallic powder may be used; it looks very well. Lustra colours answer admirably for the purpose. Sometimes a delicate spray of flowers or a few butterflies, bats, or birds are painted in oils on this besprinkled surface.

FASHIONS IN BALL DRESSES.

At the Mansion House ball (says Florence Fenwick-Miller in the *Illustrated London News*) the colour most worn by the chaperons was red in various shades and materials. Trains were almost universal among the elder ladies, but all the dancers wore short dresses. We are threatened with a revival of the train for house and party use, now that the "improver" has gone the way of all fashions—into the limbo of forgetfulness. But young girls are not yet, at all events, condemned to the misery of carrying the long tails of their gowns while they dance; and it is to be hoped that any tendency that way will be strongly resisted. The pretty light fabrics which were universally worn by the girls are held out still at the back by a lining or petticoat of stiff muslin or of much-frilled glacé silk, and a very, very small pad is yet placed at the waist just to throw the draperies out; but the "improver" is no more.

HOW TO PROCURE SLEEP.

Speaking of the food treatment for sleeplessness, Dr. Eggleston says that most students and women who are troubled with insomnia are dyspeptic, and he has found it easy to successfully treat such cases without medicine. They are instructed to eat before going to bed, having put aside work entirely at least an hour before. If they are not hungry, they should simply be instructed to eat; and if they are hungry they should eat whatever they want. A glass of milk and a biscuit is sometimes all that can be taken at first, or a mashed potato buttered. In a short time the night appetite will grow, and the appetite will then need no particular direction. If possible the night meal should be taken in another place than the sleeping apartment, and for those in the city it will be found advantageous to go out to a restaurant. The idea of going out for something to eat and having to wait a short time for it, will excite the appetite.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

HIGH ART BANJOES.

IT may be that an article, "The Banjo in the Boudoir," printed in *Truth* some months ago, is responsible for the present boom in banjo music. At any rate, the glorified nigger melody-making instrument appears to be enjoying a spell of popularity. The banjo is, indeed, fast becoming a concert instrument. For example, Miss Kate Sampey gave recently at Portman-rooms that which was rightly described as a display of "high-art banjoism." And now, besides a special banjo concert at Holborn Town Hall on the 21st inst., I hear of an open contest to take place on the 17th prox., when the best amateur banjoist who competes on the platform at Princes' Hall will be awarded by Messrs. Ellis and Cammeyer a £15 banjo by way of prize.

HEGNER AND HOFFMAN.

Little Otto Hegner has been playing to houses in New York quite as crowded as those which greeted him here. He is not so much of a furore as his predecessor, Josef Hoffman, partly because he has not the advantage of the novelty of the other and partly because there has been no such flourish of trumpets to announce his coming; but he is a marvellous musician, and he is beautiful as a cherub. There is none, says a New York correspondent, of Hoffman's coquetry with his audience. He sits at the piano rapt and oblivious, looking as if he were simply repeating dreamily with his fingers divine harmonies that only his ear in all that multitude was fine enough to catch. He dresses in velvet and lace, and his great eyes and waving hair are those of some child poet or painter's vision.

A GOOD STORY.

A story is going the rounds which is too good to be buried in the oblivion of the country press. At a West-end reception one of the greatest of our living actresses was reciting a story, in thirteen verses, describing amongst other things the agony of a maiden who is watching her lover struggling with death in the turbid waters of a torrent beneath her feet. The maiden's cry, "Help! help!" was so realistically rendered that the army of footmen and waiters downstairs thought the house was on fire, and came rushing up with buckets of water and hand grenades to put it out! Let charity draw a veil over the rest of the scene.

DECEASE OF MDME. BEVIGNANI.

We learn with much regret of this amiable lady's decease, an event which occurred on the 5th inst. at Sestri Ponente. Mdme. Bevignani, beside claiming interest from all lovers of operatic music and celebrities as the niece of the late Mdlle. Tietjens, is still more widely known as the wife of the esteemed and celebrated conductor, Signor Bevignani.

IN PROSPECTIVE.

It will be welcome news to learn that the great Bohemian composer, Dvorak, has arranged to write a new symphony for the approaching Philharmonic Concert season. Next to a new opera or oratorio the symphony—that grand instrumental combination that might almost be said to unite the ideality and colouring of tone pictures—is at once the greatest of musical achievements, and in point of success, the rarest, in our own time, always excepting Brahms, and we know of no present-day composer more capable of fulfilling such an undertaking than Antonin Dvorak.

ICELANDIC AND OCEAN STORIES.

A foremost place in the boys' fiction of the season must be given to "Grettir, the Outlaw: A Story of Iceland" (Blackie and Son) the title given by the Rev. S. Baring Gould to a version he has made of the saga of "Grettir, the Strong," which he says he began to read in the Icelandic thirty years ago. A year or two later he paid a visit to Iceland, and went over the whole of the ground associated with Grettir, and the knowledge he thus obtained of the locality has enabled him to give added *vraisemblance* to his adaptation of the fine old legend—a legend in which boys will delight, for it is full of weirdness and of warring of which the artist here gives some graphic illustrations. Mr. Jules Verne and Mr. Henry Frith issue this year a couple of books, between which we can imagine many a youth hesitating. M. Verne's is called "Adrift in the Pacific" (Sampson Low and Co.) and Mr. Frith's, "The Cruise of the Wasp" (Routledge and Sons), is, on the face of it, "a romance of the North Atlantic;" both volumes have appetising wood-cuts; but, on the whole, probably the juvenile reader would declare in favour of the French author's work which will have for him somewhat of the air of that old favourite, "The Swiss Family Robinson," and whose illustrations are so numerous that even they perhaps would make "Adrift in the Pacific" carry the day. All the same, "The Cruise of the Wasp" has many merits, and Mr. Frith has a large following among British youth. The mere title of Mr. Henty's "Tales of Daring and Danger" (Blackie and Son) would render the book fascinating, and we may add that the stories, five in number, are judiciously varied.

MRS. BURNETT'S FIRST ROMANCE.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist, relates a droll tale concerning her earliest literary experiences. The Burnett family had emigrated from Lancashire to Knoxville, Tennessee, and here the future novelist dreamt her dreams of fame and scribbled over her quires of paper. While yet a girl, not far advanced in her teens, she wrote her first tale and had certain designs upon an editor in Philadelphia. But a difficulty arose. The finished manuscript was there, but Frances had not the money to pay the postage to Philadelphia. For some reason or other, the natural modesty perhaps of literary beginners, she hesitated to acquaint her mother with her dire need of stamps, but bethought herself of a means by which to earn the sum. A negro girl was in the habit of picking grapes in a wood near Frances' home, and the young authoress hired herself out to this girl. For an arranged sum she would pick the grapes and deliver them to the negress, who would then only have to take them to Knoxville and dispose of them. Frances picked grapes for days together, and was at last paid her due. Then the precious manuscript was sent off to Philadelphia. To the delight of the *débutante* she received the proofs after a time, for her story had been accepted.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has been asked by the committee of the Worcester Festival to write a new work for the Three Choirs Festival next year. Of course, Sir Arthur has been unable to comply with the request, and indeed he has half promised to contribute his next festival novelty to Leeds. But at present he has his hands full. When the new Venetian opera for the Savoy is out of hand, he will commence his new serious opera, which will, it is hoped, be ready for Mr. Doyly Carte's new Cambridge theatre, at Cambridge Circus, next autumn.

MADAME ALBANI.

Madame Albani is about to make a tour in America, and, being a native of Canada, she is peculiarly welcome. In a conversation with an interviewer of the *Pall Mall Gazette* she let fall a bit of information on the reason why there are so many American singers. The secret is very creditable to American public spirit. "I don't think," she said, "the American air is better adapted to the cultivation of the voice than that of England. But in America, although you have big musical colleges here, the younger singer has far greater chances. If in any town a girl is thought to have talent, the means are at once found by public subscription, or by a few rich citizens, to enable her to obtain a training in Paris or Italy. Of course, a good many are sent to Europe whose voices can never be trained to do great things, but it is thought that out of a number there must be a few prizes, and patriotic pride in the great incentive."

MY MASTER, ZOLA.

George Moore, the novelist, who has of late had a wordy warfare with Mr. Buchanan, is a young man with light hair and an unhealthy aspect. He has lived so much in France that he speaks English with a distinct suggestion of a French accent, shrugging and grimacing the while in the true Boulevard fashion. He has tried both poetry and prose, and although he has scored a qualified success in the latter, he proved a failure in the former. Moore sits a most obedient disciple at the feet of Emile Zola, and always refers to the author of "Nana" as "my master." Let him take care that Zola's example does not spoil him.

CHILDREN'S OPERA.

The experiment of a "juvenile opera company" was carried out on Nov. 18 at the Avenue Theatre with a fair degree of success, a troupe of children of ages ranging apparently from twelve to sixteen appearing in a musical piece entitled "The Belles of the Village." This, written by Mr. Hugh F[illegible]ter, and composed and arranged by Mr. John Fitz[illegible], was described as a rustic ballad opera. It proves to be a work of no dramatic or musical pretensions, the author providing a simple story of village love-making and the composer freely incorporating with his score well-known songs, together with hornpipes and other popular dances. The interest of the performance centred in the chorus singing and the dancing of the children, which were both remarkably well done. The company are under the direction of Messrs. Nolan and Fitzgerald.

MARION CRAWFORD.

In what English-writing "high-class" novelist, I asked a literary man of business the other day, is there most money? He replied, without a moment's hesitation, "Marion Crawford." Mr. Crawford, widely popular as he is both in this country and in America, seems to be appreciated also in France; for amongst the literary prizes awarded at the French Academy the other day was one of 1,000f to him. This cosmopolitan honour is peculiarly appropriate to the American novelist of Indian life who resides in Italy.

DEATH IN THE DRESSING ROOM.

Good will come out of ill. The illness and death of so many of our burlesque performers from maladies acquired in fever-dens behind the scenes in the provinces must call public attention to a crying evil. The dressing rooms that actors and actresses are compelled to use are often places that would be condemned for the use of cattle. Whilst the public attention is roused it should be directed to one or two of our older theatres in town. The County Council surveyor is content if he has seen to the requirements of the audience. He often seems to lose his sense of smell behind the scenes, and to imagine that actors, in case of fire, might swarm up burning wooden staircases with the immunity of salamanders. The actors themselves are often afraid to make complaints because of losing their engagement.

SARDOU'S PLUCK.

M. Sardou is particularly close about his plots, and a Paris journal which gave an outline of La Tosca on the day before the *première* was hauled before the Courts by the irate playwright and condemned to pay—one franc. What would English Courts have given Mr. Gilbert had he proceeded—as he once threatened—against a [illegible] paper?

[illegible]

A Granddaughter of Charles Dickens is one of the contributors to the Christmas number of *All the Year Round*. It is very interesting to find the literary faculty continued through three generations, though the fact is not, of course, without precedent. There is, for instance, the case of the Kembles.

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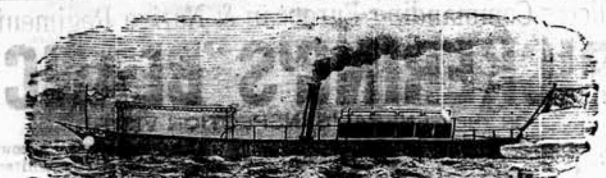

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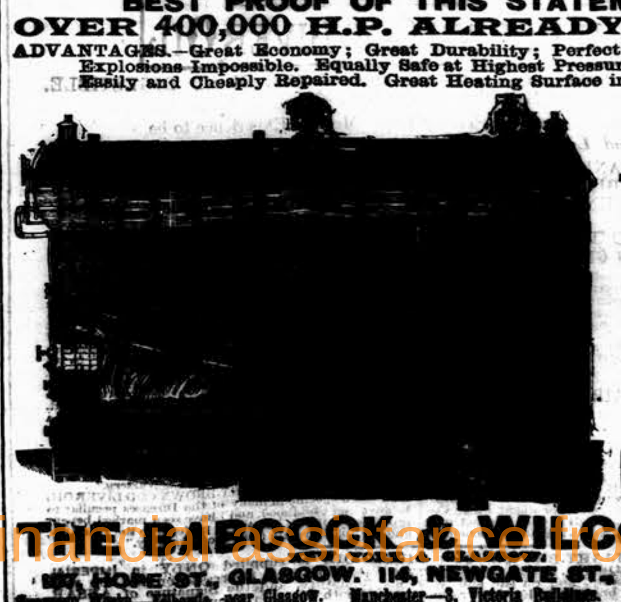

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